THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Total Destruction of Pike's Opera House—An Entire Block Destroyed—Adams Express Office, the "Enquirer" Office, and Other Large Establishments Destroyed—Immense Losses—Incidents and Accidents, Etc.

From the Cincinnati Evening Times, of Friday.

One of the greatest calamities our city has lately known is comprised in the disaster which, under the cover of darkness, visited our city last night. Merchants and manufacturers may build and invest their capital, and the destruction of their premises is a sad loss indeed. Yet, but few men engage in an enterprise involving the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars, where the return is of an uncertain character, and to a great extent depends on contingencies which are as changeable as the wind. In the building of the opera house, we may well believe that Mr. Pike had in view the erection of an ornament to our city, as well as a monument which would endear him to the memory of our people long after he had passed away.

He came to our city from New York about 1843, a stranger, and invested his means first in the wholesale dry goods business, locating himself on Third street opposite the Henrie House. Not finding this commensurate with his energies, he soon after engaged in the distilling business, and from his profits in this trade he accumulated the vast means which made him one of our wealthiest citizens.

From the beginning it seemed with Mr. Pike to be an object to make himself prominent among our people as one who came to identify himself with the interests of the city, and the result shows how far he has succeeded in accomplishing such a result.

The building of the great Opera House was such an undertaking as would have been entered upon by the fewest of persons, even of the liveliest business capacity. Yet it had long been a darling project of his, and unaided, he considered himself fully equal to the task. So it was begun. The immensity of the design was almost a secret to our people, until, at last, like the uncovering of some vast statue, it burst upon their view, the most magnificent institution of the kind in the United States, and not, perhaps, having its superior in the world.

How far it has ever been made to pay an interest on the original cost—some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars—we are unable to say. We only know that it has always been pointed to by our citizens with pride, that it has always been among the first objects of interest asked for by Strangers, and —— that it is gone, nothing but a mass of blackened walls now remaining to mark where it stood.

Many persons may build large commercial establishments, send up stone after stone in the erection of almost palatial dwellings, but it required S. N. Pike to build the Opera House. We have no hesitation in saying that it it was not for him Cincinnati would never have seen such an institution. Even an organized association would never for centuries to come have built it with so much taste, and so apportioned it without regard to care or expense. How far he had succeeded in his anticipations we know not. We can only say that the Queen City has lost its brightest architectural ornament, and that blackness and ashes mark where it stood.

In person Mr. Pike is a delicately built man, of about forty years of age, and we believe was engaged in business in New York before his arrival at the West. His demeanor is always of the quietest character, strictly conscientious, and apparently self-reliant to a degree seldom found among men. In dress always neat, but without display, he would scarcely be recognized, so young and unassuming, as being possessed of those characteristics which fully distinguished him since he came into our midst.

During the conflagration last night the equanimity of Mr. Pike never forsook him. He saw the beautiful fabric he had erected melting away before the terrible element, but, like a philosopher, he smoked his cigar, apparently as unimpressioned a spectator as looked upon the scene.

The Opera House is not the only evidence of the good taste of Mr. Pike in his adornment of our city. On Fourth street, below Smith, he built a row of elegant residences, of the latest style, the object of admiration to all who pass that way.

Notwithstanding the matter referred to above, the regular business engagements of Mr. Pike never flagged. His large rectifying establishment went on from day to day, and never a steamer left our wharves but carried away his stock as a parcel of its freight. Up all the Western rivers with the landing of the steamers, out went some of "Pike's Best," or his "Magnolia," and from that we may readily believe he made his immense fortune. He has the sympathies of the entire community in his great loss.

Even as we write, at a late hour of the morning, the engines in the street, and the multitude attracted by the news which has reached from hill to hill, pours along the pavements amid the ruin. Stream after stream goes down upon the blistering debris, and the ascending stream floats away a tribute to the institution we shall never know again.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There have been many theories advanced as to the prime cause of the explosion and fire. Several persons who were in attendance last night at the performance of the spectacular drama of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, report that during the representation of the last act of the play, there was, somewhere about the stage, a strong escape of gas, which was perceptible through the ballet part of the act, and continuing till the curtain fell. The vast audience dispersed quietly at about half-past ten o'clock. After eleven o'clock, private watchman James McKinley, who was near the door of the Opera House, heard an explosion not unlike the collapsing of a gas meter, or the concussion that would be naturally produced by the sudden collision of gas and flame, in an apartment of proscribed or condensed limits.

The force of this explosion was so great that almost the entire rear of the Opera House was blown out, and thrown completely across Baker street. Watchman McKinley ran from where he then was to the corner of Fourth and Walnut, where he turned in an alarm of fire from box 34; as immediately to lowing the explosion flames were seen to rise up and spread their forked and furious tongues on all sides, as if eager for a prey which could be easily devoured.

Michael Tooley, private watchman of the Opera House, reports that between the time the audience was dismissed and the explosion and conflagration, he went through the entire building and turned off the gas. Evidently there was a leak in the gas somewhere, for, as we have already stated, this was discovered by some of the audience during the performance of the last act of the play. The truth of the origin of the explosion will perhaps remain a mystery, as the flames spread with such rapidity as to destroy all vestiges of clue that might have led to a solution of the question.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The loss here is over a million of dollars, on which there is insurance of $38,000. Nothing is left to the proprietor of all that magnificent property save the smoking ruins, fire-covered grounds, and desolate walls.

When Mr. Pike heard the alarm he was in his room in the Burnet House, fronting on Vine street. Looking out, he saw the flames rushing in a flood through the roof, in the neighborhood of the chimney-stack. While he was upon the street for a few minutes, some scoundrel picked his pocket of a valuable watch.

He viewed the tremendous scene in which a million of his property was vanishing, from the roof of the Burnet House, with more calmness than the majority of the multitude of spectators. Whatever a dauntless spirit and an unwearied energy on his part can do, to repair his great loss, will certainly be done.

Mr. Morris Simmonds, acting manager of the Opera House, passed over the stage after the audience had retired, and there were no signs of fire. He had scarcely left the building when, hearing a noise like the rushing of a mighty storm, he ran back to the auditorium to find it a whirlwind of flames.

The money and valuable papers contained in the safe are all that were saved out of the immense wreck of the dramatic and operatic temple—a pitiable saving in comparison with this loss to an individual and to the city.

DESTRUCTION ON FOURTH STREET.

Among the fortunate, we can mention the firm of W. B. Clapp & Co., jewellers. Yesterday they moved their stock from the old building, No. 81 Fourth street, into the second story of Sprague's building, and had the insurance policy transferred. Their old headquarters were totally destroyed.

On the upper side of Fourth street, S. Wilson, cloak manufacturer, had his stock damaged by fire and water to the extent of $2000, but the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The roof of C. W. Deland's extensive dry goods establishment was slightly damaged by fire, and the stock of goods injured by water, but the insurance on the establishment covers all loss.

The Buckeye Billiard Saloon in the second story of Pike's Opera House was totally destroyed. Loss $10,000. Partly insured.

Niblett & Atkinson, No. 81 West Fourth, lost all, amounting to $18,000. Insured for $10,000.

E. W. Carroll & Co., the well-known book publishers, suffered heavily. Little of the stock was saved. Loss amounts to $120,000, on which there was an insurance of $70 000.

A. C. Peters & Co., Music Dealers, are heavy losers. Their stock of music and musical instruments was consumed, and at present they are unable to estimate their damage. Among the articles lost were the plates for printing sheet music which Mr. Peters had been gathering for the past forty years. We may here mention that this firm will immediately resume business, having moved their office to the establishment of W. C. Peters, on Fourth street, near Walnut. The insurance on this establishment amounts to $80,000.

F. P. Haldy, boot and shoe dealer, has a stock on hand valued at $15,000, the greatest part of which is injured by water. Insured for $9000, which fully covers all loss.

A. J. Clark's gent's furnishing establishment damaged by water, loss slight; but on account of the absence of Mr. Clark, who is now East, we can give no estimate of his loss or insurance.

S. N. Holmes & Co., wall paper dealers, occupied the building next the Opera House, on the east, well known as "Independence Hall," and formerly occupied by the No. 3 volunteer fire company. This building was well cleaned out by the flames. Messrs. Holmes' stock was valued at $40,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000.

In the second story of this building was the piano room of D. H. Baldwin. The stock on hand consisted of twenty-two pianos, one of which only was saved. Mr. Baldwin can at present give no idea of his loss, but thinks the insurance on his stock will nearly cover the entire loss.

Adjoining this building in the rear were a number of shops occupied by artisans of different kinds, all of which to a great extent were slightly damaged.

J. C. Holland, show card writer, slightly damaged. No insurance.

John Bealson, map and chart publisher, damaged by water. No insurance.

S. H. Parvin, advertising agent, loss slight.

Morrison & Crowther, silver platers and engravers, were damaged slightly, but will not be prevented from carrying on business. They were fully insured.

Strauss, artist, in third story of Pike's building, lost a number of valuable paintings, valued at $3000, on which there was no insurance.

The fine Commercial College of Bryant, Stratton & De Han, in the top story of Pike's building, lost all, amounting to about $8000. No insurance.

Herpel, printer, had a fine job printing establishment in the Opera building, and was well supplied with presses and printing materials of great value, amounting to $8000. All lost. No insurance.

The business office of the *Daily National Union* was in the second story of Pike's, and all the appurtenances connected with it were consumed. We did not learn the loss, but that there was no insurance.

In connection with the loss of the *National Union* business room we may mention that W. P. Brannan had some very valuable paintings hanging in this office, which were totally destroyed; as was also the fine medallion made by Louis H. Reed.

The loss of J. W. Langley & Co. amounts to about $6000, on which there was an insurance of $3000.

William Lee, boot and shoe dealer on Vine street, lost slightly by moving his stock, but the amount is trifling.

Sumner & Co. and Philip Phillips & Co. lost their entire stock, we understand.

The Adams Express Company succeeded in saving their valuable books and papers, and money safes. They have resumed business at No 118 West Fourth street, between Vine and Race streets.

Business is totally suspended on the square between Vine and Walnut, and the police are there, busy preventing intruders from interfering with the firemen.

We may here mention that the Engine No. 4 was the first to arrive at the scene of conflagration.

Strowbridge & Gerlach, Lithographers, had all their stock consumed. Their loss is estimated at $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

The "Do You Smile" Saloon, next west of the Opera House, was totally consumed; loss small and not insured.

J. W. Lanley & Co., Tobacco dealers, were in the same building, and lost all their stock, which, we are informed, was fully insured.

John J. Wilson, Mechanist, occupied the third story of old "Independence Hall," in the rear, and had a stock of sewing machines and other light work on hand, all of which were consumed; not insured.

"ENQUIRER" OFFICE.

The flames communicating to the *Enquirer* office buildings through the rear, we are unable to give an exact account of the progress of the devouring element—but the destruction of the establishment and building was speedy and complete—nought but the immense hollow shell formed by the still standing outer walls remains of what but yesterday was a metropolitan newspaper printing house. Much will still be saved, no doubt, by the praiseworthy exertions of the firemen, who are still playing upon the unsightly ruins in hopes of subduing the heat of the still burning embers and saving what valuable property may be buried beneath.

Topmost upon the ruins of this establishment lies upon its edge, in a reeling posture, the huge iron safe, strange to say, in a perfect state of preservation, and its contents unscathed. It is feared, however, that the four cylinder Hoe press, if not warped by the flames lies beneath the burning mass of flooring and crushing weight of brick, is in so broken a condition as to render it utterly useless hereafter. The *Enquirer* office is insured at $38,000, and had on hand $50,000 worth of printed matter and printing materials, of which $18,000 worth belonged to John Robinson's Circus. Four boxes of show-bills were only yesterday delivered to Lipman's Circus Company.

The *Enquirer* building was owned by the publishers, Messrs. Forrer & McLean, though not the ground upon which it stood—the lease expiring some two years hence. Many of the printers and attaches of the office only saved themselves by a precipitate flight from the house—some of them leaving their shoes and other wearing apparel behind.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

At half-past eleven we were witnessing the performances at the Varieties, when the report of the explosion was heard, and as several of the audience looked up at the windows, the light was seen so plainly they imagined the fire was close by, and made a rush for the door, at the same time calling fire. The cry was soon taken up by the house, and all made a rush for the exit, and what followed we can scarcely tell, as the breath was near being crushed out of us by the jam, but, fortunately, we succeeded in getting out, and hurrying to Fourth and Vine streets, discovered that the opera House was all in flames in the rear, and the back walls blown out and across the street from the force of the explosion; the cause of which was variously stated.

Some said it was caused from the patent apparatus for making gas; that it exploded while some one was experimenting with it. Other reports were that while lighting one of the burners in the rear of the building the pipe leaked, and the flames running up it caused it to burst. But again, statements were made, which are better founded—that one of the gas pipes leaked, and on taking a light into the room an explosion ensued, blowing out the rear of the building and setting everything in a blaze in a very few minutes. On our arriving on the ground scarcely twenty persons had collected, but they soon came in from every direction. The flames now roared in perfect fury, and mounted the roof, which cracked and coiled up in pieces, and tumbled in by cakes.

The engines now arrived on the spot and commenced working, but the Opera building was under too full headway. A heavy iron bar was now forced through the floor into the lower story occupied by the Adams Express Company, and as the clerks who slept there saw their time was short, they immediately ran out the safes and money to the Bank of the Ohio Valley. By this time thousands were in the vicinity, all gazing with wonder and amazement at the scene of destruction before them. As the walls in the rear fell they crashed in the buildings in the rear and set them on fire also. They were a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and the Adams Express Company's stable.

The roof and part of the walls of the Opera House now fell in, filling the horizon with a dazzling column of light, sparks, and cinders. The multitude, at every fall of any walls, rushed back on each other, as though they expected a brick was coming in their hats any minute, and as soon as the fright was over would again go so near that their lives were in danger. By this time the buildings to the west of the theatre were all in a blaze, and every few minutes lurid flames and columns of smoke would rise, followed by the crash of walls and an eddying pillar of sparks. The wind was blowing fresh from the southeast, and the burning papers, cinders, and sparks were taken across Fourth street in myriads, and lodged on the tops of a number of the buildings across Fourth street, and also Vine.

The *Gazette* office stood the shower of burning sparks and pieces of wood with great composure. The hose, shovel, and broom were kept at work on the roof steady till the worst was over. The Burnet House roof was filled with spectators, and a large number of buckets, filled with water, stood around ready for use. The top of the Post Office and several adjacent buildings were crowded with people, and a perfect host of people were gazing on the last *scene and last playing* at the Opera House.

By this time the buildings in the rear were all in a blaze, and the *Enquirer* building pronounced gone, but three or four firemen were sent into the third story of that building to work with the hose; but the fire was gaining rapidly, in spite of their efforts, and the walls about to fall.

The spectators seeing this, shouted from one end to the other of the street for them to come out, which they finally acted on just in time. The rolls of paper, type, etc., could be seen slowly but surely consumed. The flames were now raging on Third street, Baker street, Fourth, and Vine streets, and on both sides of the Sprague building, which was under the most intense heat but being built of double walls it withstood all. A window near the top of the house was opened, and from it a stream of water was kept running down the walls and on the *Enquirer* building. Walls now cracked and fell on all sides and as they did so a shout arose from the multitude.

At the time of the explosion a lot of fire-works were carried from the store-room of Pike's on to the foot of the post office. A stack of trunks, baggage, etc., was piled up on the pavement on Vine street, taken from the buildings near by that were thought in danger. A fist fight occurred in Baker street between two pugnacious characters, and was settled by two policemen taking the gentlemen off. We saw some of our friends who were working in the *Enquirer* office at the time the fire broke out, out doors and looking on, some without their full suits of clothing. Some of the stores did well by getting out their own goods, and playing on the walls and roof of their buildings.

Pitchers of water were brought into requisition on the building occupied as a gambling house on Third street; times were desperate, and that was the biggest game of chance that has yet been played there. The crowd were very queer on the house-tops, and we heard of a young man having a narrow escape with his life. In his eagerness to see an engine running past on the street, he stepped partly over the edge of the cornice in the dark, and was snatched from death by a friend, who, fortunately, stood near by.

Soon after the fire began, the cornice of the Opera building gave way, and it was reported two men were crushed under it, as a general tumult and confusion prevailed, but subsequent information proved the report a canard. Another man is believed to be smothered under the ruins. The one injured by the falling of the cornice was taken to Landy's gallery, and from there to Messrs Suire & Eckstein's drug store, and his wounds were there dressed by Dr. Muscroft.

He was delirous but gave his name as Jack Wilson, and his residence on north side George street, between Central avenue and John. His right foot was severely mutilated, and his recovery is considered doubtful, as he is also injured internally.

John Morewood, fireman, of No. 14, fell through a floor of the Opera House and was severely hurt.

Mr. Peter Brogan had a leg fractured near the hip, and it is considered he is in danger of not recovering.

Mr. Charles Bright was struck by a part of the wall, and had his skull fractured badly.

Many tell of different narrow escapes, but further than the above we can as yet learn of no additional casualties.

About three o'clock this morning Captain Miller, the generous landlord of the Burnet House, ordered his servants to prepare coffee and a luncheon for the firemen and police, which was quickly done, and the inner man of the custodians of the public was made to rejoice over the relish. Billy Wilkinson, the famous, superintended the affair. It was an appropriate and timely act, and is creditable to the house.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES

	Losses.	*Insurance.*
S. N. Pike	$1,000 000	$38,000
A. C. Peters	150,000	80,000
R. W. Carroll & Co	125 000	70 000
Sumner & Co	40 000	2,000
Adams Express Co	100,000	35,000
Q. H. Harpel	15 000	....
R. Strauss	3,000	....
Bryant, Stratton & De Han	8,000	....
Buckeye Billiard Saloon	12 000	....
J. R. Hawley	2,500	....
A. J. Clark	5,000	....
Niblett & Atkinson	18,000	12,000
D. H. Baldwin	5,500	5,500
S. Holmes & Son	40,000	20,000
F. P. Haldy	15,000	9,000
J. R. Whaley	10 000	....
J. Langley	7 000	3 500
Philip Phillips	20 000	....
Enquirer	150 000	50,000
Other losses	25 000	...
Total	$1,751,000	$293,500

INSURANCE.

The following recapitulation gives the amounts of policies in various companies on property destroyed:—

Home Companies.

Equitable	$7 000	Magnolia	$7 500
Enterprise	18 000	Citizens'	7 000
Cincinnati	14,000	Central	7 500
American	18 000	Globe	6,500
Ohio Valley	13,000	Hamilton County	5,000
Western	18,000	Washington	7,000
National	11,000	People's	5,000
Buckeye	12 000	Boatmen's	5 000
Mechanic & Manuf's	10 000	Franklin	5,000
Germania	10,000	Firemen's	2,500
Lafayette	8,500	Queen City	12 000
Commercial	8,000	Eagle	12,000

Other Companies.

Norwich, Conn	$7,500	Brevoort	$3 00
Com Exch'e, N. Y.	8,000	Ætna, Hartford	10,00
Delaware Mutual, Philadelphia	5 000	Phœnix, Hartford, Continental, N. Y.	7,50 5,000
Putnam, Hartford	5,000	Enterprise, Phila	5,00
Hartford Hartford	5,000	United F and M	
Mechanic's, Hartf	5,000	Covington, Ky	5,000
Franklin, Phila	10 000	Liverpool and London	
Charter Oak, Hartf	10,000	don	5 000
Springfield, Mass	6 000	Royal, England	3,000
Mercantile	4 000		
Hampton	3,000	Total	$227,000

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 26.—A sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $29 ₱ ton.

There is some inquiry for prime Cloverseed, but common is not sought. Sales of 1,500 bushels, at $5 for common, up to $6 25 for choice. In Timothy nothing doing. We quote at $3 50. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $2 70@2 75.

There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels at prices ranging from $6 25 to $7 for superfine; $7@8 for extras; $8 25@9 25 for Northwestern; $8 50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing. We quote the former at $4 75.

There is scarcely any prime Wheat offering, and this is the only description wanted. Small sales of fair and choice red at $2 20@2 40; 500 bushels at $2; 2500 bushels Michigan white sold on private terms. Rye is quiet, but prices are steady at 85c. for Pennsylvania. Corn comes forward slowly, but there is not much demand. Sales of yellow at 69c. in store, and 70c. afloat. Oats are in limited request, with sales of 2000 bushels Delaware at 49c. Whisky continues very dull; small sales of refilled at $2 25@2 25, and Ohio at $2 28.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 26.—The Cattle Market is more active this week, and prices rather better. About 1200 head arrived and sold at from 15½@16½ cents for extra, the latter rate for choice; 14@15 cents for fair to good, and 10@13 cents ₱ lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

75	head	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western,	14@16.
38	"	J. Hamaker, Lancaster county,	12@15½.
60	"	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county,	15@16.
42	"	A. Christie & Bro., Lancaster co.,	14@16.
93	"	P. McFillen, Lancaster county,	15@16.
40	"	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county,	15@16
50	"	James McFillen Lancaster county,	14@16½.
114	"	Ullman & Co., Lancaster co.,	15@16.
21	"	Mooney & Brother, Lanc. co.,	7¼@7½, gross.
20	"	Hope & Co., Lancaster county,	14@16.
40	"	Shomberg & Co., Lancaster co.,	12@16½.
12	"	Dryfoos & Bro., Lancaster county,	14@15½.
55	"	H. Chain, Lancaster county,	14@16
119	"	Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co.,	14@16.

Hogs continue scarce. About 1000 head sold at the different yards at from $18@15 the 100 lbs. net.

Cows are unchanged. 200 head sold at from $30 @55 for Springers; and $40@75 ₱ head for Milch Cows.

Sheep are in fair demand at about former rates. 6000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 7 @8 cents ₱ lb., gross, as to quality.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Seward's Official Account of the Hampton Roads Negotiations—The Rebels Propose an Armistice at Home and a War Abroad—Mr. Lincoln Insists on Surrender and Emancipation, Etc.

MR SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 7, 1865.—Sir:—It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins, there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates for war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators, in time of war, ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict—sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes and motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents; others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give you for your information an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago, Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he had always been, willing to send Commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send Commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received.

The President thereupon, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said he was, is, and always should be, willing to receive any agent that Mr. Davis, or any other influential person, now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with his letter and then came back again to Washington. On the 29th instant, we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant-General Grant that Alexander H. Stevens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President.

They were permitted by the Lieutenant-General to come to his headquarters, to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at General Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that, if they should be allowed to pass our lines, they would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforesaid letter of the 18th of January to Mr Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, when a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of their conservation with Lieutenant-General Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government at the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st day of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the conduct on upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information, the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington.

The Secretary was preparing, at the same moment, to do so, without waiting for instructions from the President. But at this juncture Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party.

Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James river in a United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored at Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on board the United States steam transport *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, though earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands, or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amiable spirit.

What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of reparation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extraneous policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and the armies to be reduced and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilies except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally and in subordination to the proposition that was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United states was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the position he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his last annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality.

His power is limited by the Constitution. And when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of Representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ult. adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution, submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law.

This conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without procuring an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., etc., etc.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Printing of Fractional Currency.

The sum of $466,800 in the various denominations of fractional currency were printed last week by the Printing Division of the Treasury Department.

Shipments of Fractional Currency.

The shipments of fractional currency last week amounted to $244,000, $100,000 of which was forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer in New York, $60,000 to the United States Depository in Baltimore, and $84,000 to the National banks throughout the country.

National Currency Issued.

National currency was issued during last week to the amount of $1,177,450, making the total issued up to date $262,816,370.

Fractional Currency Redeemed.

Fractional currency to the amount of $432,500 was last week redeemed by the Treasury.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from this source on Saturday last were $544,627·67, making the total amount received since January 1st of the present year $63,865,767·10.

Disbursements of the Treasury.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department last week on account of the War Department were $7,789,702; of the Navy, $4,033,779; and of the Interior, $1,908,803.

Billiards.

Phelan, Tieman and Carme are in town giving billiard exhibitions, to the admiration of all lovers of the game. The original and extraordinary performances of Carme are the theme of universal admiration among all the patrons of the cue.

Certificates of Indebtedness Issued.

One hundred and six thousand dollars in certificates of indebtedness were issued last week.

Conscience Money.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, on Saturday received $27·75 in "conscience money," from unknown sources.

Securities of National Banks.

The total amount of securities held by the United States Treasurer for the circulation of National Banks and for public funds in Government depositories, is $351,961,300.

Weights and Measures.

The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Governor of North Carolina, on Saturday forwarded him a full set of United States standard weights and measures to replace those destroyed during the Rebellion.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Grace Church on Fire—Sad Accident on the Chesapeake, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Monument and Park streets, caught fire yesterday, and was near being destroyed, but the damge proved to be only slight.

Captain T. Taylor, Mr. Lewis Tulley, Lewis McCondler, and a colored man, were all drowned last Friday night, in the Chesapeake Bay, from the schooner *Father and Son*, by a boat capsizing. They were all of Accomac county, Va.

We had a severe snow-storm yesterday, with intense gales, and it is now very cold.

The statement I sent recently about the rumored failure of Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, I have since learned is entirely without foundation, and I hasten to correct the mistake.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Four Italians were arrested this morning with $14,000 in counterfeit bills of all descriptions in their possession.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—The steamship *Saratoga* sailed for New York yesterday.

—One hundred and eleven valuable sheep, belonging to William M. Evarts, were drowned during the recent flood at Windsor, Vt.

New Jersey M. E. Conference.

FIFTH DAY.—The Conference was called to order at 8½ o'clock by Bishop Scott, and the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. S. E. Post, in reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved, after one or two amenements.

The history of the educational progress connected with the Conference, was then taken up:—

"At the last session of this Conference, Rev. Mr. Lewis, by resolution, was requested to prepare a paper containing a history of the Education and Centenary Funds, in their origin and investments, as also an account of the claims for annuity held by Dickinson College against the New Jersey Conference, to be presented at its next session." He proceed in the first place to furnish a history of the Educational Fund, in its origin and investments, with an account of the claims for an annuity held by the Dickinson College against the New Jersey Conference.

At the session of the Philadelphia Conference for 1833, measures were adopted in unison with the Baltimore Conference to accept proposals made by trustees of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., which proposals were to transfer the college buildings, grounds, and all the appliances of the institution to forty trustees of the College appointed for and in behalf of the M. E. Church. During that year this transfer was effected, and there was a mutual agreement entered into, that the two conferences should be equal in conducting and sustaining the College, as well as in the advantages and responsibilities involved. This being done, an agent was appointed to travel through the Conference and collect funds for the permanent endowment of the institution.

At the Conference of 1834 the agent reported subscriptions and collections amounting to $5970·30, of which $193·63 was cash. Following this a subscription was opened in the Conference room, when the preachers swelled the amount to $18,600. At this same Conference a Board of seven Trustees was elected, to be entitled "Trustees of Education Fund of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church," to take charge of all collections, subscriptions, bonds, etc., relating to education. These Trustees were subsequently incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and organized accordingly.

At the session of the Philadelphia Conference for 1836 the General Conference was petitioned for a division of that body, and it was divided according to the form and manner laid down in the petition, and with the conditions expressed in the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in case of a division of this Conference, the privileges, responsibilities, obligations and patronage, of that portion of the work lying within the Conference at present, or in its present form, as they now exist, be secured and continued in favor of Dickinson College, and in favor of the subscribers to the same, both in reference to the College and Education Fund of the present Philadelphia Annual Conference.

Resolved, That in case the Philadelphia Conference shall be divided, as resolved above, and in view of the last resolution, the Philadelphia Conference shall appoint three members at its first session after division, and the New Jersey Conference, at *its* first session after division, shall also appoint three members, which six members shall constitute a joint committee to whom shall be referred the matters contained in the last resolution, that they may devise the basis and principles, both in equity and law, on which the privileges, responsibilities, obligations, and patronage of all the members now embraced in the Philadelphia Conference, and which may be created hereafter in each Conference to be created by the division, shall be really and properly secured to each person and parts interested and concerned, and report to each Conference at its subsequent session for their joint concurrence and confirmation.

Accordingly, at the first session of the New Jersey Conference, 1837, a committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee of the Philadelphia Conference on all matters relating to Dickinson College, and report at the next ensuing annual Conference.

The report of this Joint Committee was submitted to the Philadelphia Conference in 1838, and amended, and at the session of the New Jersey Conference for the same year, the amendment was concurred in, and a committee of three appointed to carry it into effect, the report of the Committee as amended. There is no evidence on the face of the journal that the Committee ever reported.

At the Conference of 1839, Brothers Pethebridge and Pitman were appointed a committee to confer with a like committee of the Philadelphia Conference, on the division of the educational fund. This committee reported to the ensuing Conference in 1840, that the amount due New Jersey Conference from the educational board of the Philadelphia Conference as its share of the fund for the endowment of Dickinson College to be $2320·72.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 26, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, with sales of 7·30s at 99½. 103½ was bid for 5-20s; 104¼ for 6s of 1881; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 91¼@92, and old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are less active. Reading sold at 50½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29¼@29½, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; Northern Central at 44½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62@62½, no change; 118½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 27½ for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 26 for Catawissa common; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 45 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 27½ for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52½; 21

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Contraction of the Currency—Mr. McCulloch and Congress.

From the Times.

The Secretary of the Treasury encounters opposition from two parties, differing widely in their motives, but having a common interest in the defeat of his plans. The paper-money theorists and the gambling speculators are all against him. The former, failing to distinguish between the transient prosperity produced by currency inflation and the true prosperity which results from trade conducted on a healthy basis, refuse to vest in the Secretary an authority which may be exercised adversely to their theory. The gamblers, who profit most when most the country suffers, are naturally anxious to frustrate a policy designed to benefit honest industry by putting down the wild spirit of speculation engendered by the lavish expenditures of the war. These classes combined have thus far succeeded in keeping the question of national finance in a condition of dangerous uncertainty.

The almost universal satisfaction created by Mr. McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech left no room for a misunderstanding of the national judgment in regard to the solution of the financial problem. It was everywhere deemed fortunate that the country had for its chief financial administrator one who discriminated between the exigencies of the Treasury in a time of war, and the real requirements of commerce and industry in a period of peace. The impression was strengthened by the luminous discussion of the subject in his report, presented at the opening of the session. With a clearness which carried conviction, and a thoroughness which covered the whole ground, Mr. McCulloch in that document exposed the fictitious character of much that is now called prosperity, pointed out the dangers to which every important interest is exposed by a vast currency composed of inconvertible paper, and dwelt upon the necessity of gradually but surely returning to a specie basis. The soundness of his reasoning, and the wisdom of his conclusion, few ventured to impugn. The efficacy of some of his suggestions might be called in question. But the expediency of pushing forward the work of currency contraction, cautiously and steadily, was too obvious to be controverted.

President Johnson's utterances on the same subject have afforded equal satisfaction. In a few terse sentences, he has expounded the creed of the American people in relation to paper money. They want none of it, unless it be convertible into gold and silver. The Legal Tender act they recognize as one of the necessities of the war; the issue of inconvertible paper they have loyally sustained as essential to the suppression of the Rebellion; they are alive to the difficulties which stand in the way of the resumption of specie payments, and the dangers that are inseparable from hasty and sweeping measures; but they nevertheless demand that the course of Congress and of the Treasury shall proceed upon the principle of contracting the circulation or currency with a view to the early restoration of a specie standard. The prettiest bubbles which the advocates of inflation may be able to blow will have no effect upon this form of public opinion.

The blackest pictures which gamblers may contrive to paint will not deter the people from insisting upon the judicious prosecution of this change, and its consummation at the earliest possible moment. The inconveniences it entails upon limited classes and special interests are all nothing compared to that great national interest of industry and trade, which will be benefited by the overthrow of speculative values, and the assimilation of prices to the only standard which is compatible with the permanent maintenance of the public credit. Whatever the theorists imagine or the gamblers allege, the people know that a temporary duiness of trade, and occasional injury to individual purses, are preferable to the overwhelming ruin that will be inevitable if no attempt be made to amend the existing order of things.

To carry out his plans, however, Mr. McCulloch needs the aid of Congress, and this is withheld. The authority he seeks to give effect to the views embodied in his Fort Wayne speech, set forth at length in his annual report, indorsed on more than one occasion by the President, and accepted unequivocally by the people, is denied him. Why? Not because any considerable number in the House favor perpetual inconvertibility. Not because the theorists and inflationists are in the ascendancy. Not because the e are gambling speculators who dare rise in their places, and openly contend that unsound prices and unwholesome uncertainty shall prevail, that an insignificant class may retrieve their losses or swell their gains. Why, then, is Mr. McCulloch thwarted, and his effort to impart a fixed direction to finance and trade paralyzed? The answer vouchsafed to us is, that it is not safe to intrust to the present or any other Secretary of the Treasury the power that would be conferred by the Loan bill as originally reported. But a little examination of the debates upon the subject shows that this, the avowed, is not the real reason. For that, we must search in the objections to the details of the measure, the controlling opposition to which proceeds from hostility to any scheme of contraction which shall provide for the calling in of any portion of the non-interest-bearing notes.

Take the total amount of circulation, roundly speaking, at nine hundred millions, of which four hundred and fifty millions are in non-bearing interest notes, one hundred and eighty millions compound interest notes, and two hundred and sixty millions in National Bank currency, the last item being susceptible of increase to three hundred millions. Mr. McCulloch asks discretionary power to fund the compound interest notes and one hundred millions of the old greenbacks, his hypothesis being that the gradual absorption of these amounts will as gradually reduce the rate of discount to which the currency is now subject, the completion of the absorbing process and the appreciation of currency to the gold standard being expected to occur at about the same time. On the other hand, the more conservative opponents of Mr. McCulloch propose to limit his power to contract to the compound interest notes alone; while certain of the radicals resist all contraction, and urge the issue of legal-tender non-interest-bearing notes to provide for the redemption of those carrying compound interest.

As to the extent of the contraction contemplated by Mr. McCulloch, it is not easy to see how it could be less if the contraction aimed at be genuine, and not a sham. The object being to restore the currency to a specie standard—in other words, to make currency and gold equal in value—it is evident that the hundred millions of greenbacks to be absorbed in the process are not an excessive proportion of the amount to be operated upon. Approximately speaking, they form but about one-seventh of the amount now in circulation; and surely the withdrawal of these may be advantageously borne, if the result be to raise to par the value of the remaining six-sevenths. The funding of the compound interest notes cannot possibly affect the money market, inasmuch as they are already held not as currency in circulation, but as securities awaiting their maturity. Nor will the withdrawal of a hundred millions of greenbacks involve the contraction of the circulating medium to that amount; because with the equalization of paper and gold will come the restoration of gold and silver coin to the ordinary transactions of trade.

Grant if you will that an attempt immediately, and with one stroke, to fund the compound interest notes and a hundred millions of greenbacks would be followed by panic and widespread disaster. The merits of Mr. McCulloch's plan are not thereby lessened a single iota. His purpose is not sudden, wholesale contraction, but gradual and even slow contraction, so regulated that it shall produce comparatively slight disturbance in any direction. The tendency toward contraction and a specie standard is the vital point to be determined. For all else, the country must be dependent upon the exercise of judgment and the influence of integrity in some quarter. And we apprehend that this reliance, indispensable as it is, may with more safety be placed upon a Secretary of the Treasury whose every proceeding since his advent to office has been characterized by consummate judgment, rare moderation, and unimpeachable honesty, than upon members of Congress who evince their ignorance of economic science by proposing to fix the price of gold.

Why Resume?

From the Tribune.

The most obvious and important considerations in favor of an immediate and earnest effort to resume and maintain specie payments may be summed up as follows:—

I. The power of the Federal Government, in a state of peace and order, to interfere arbitrarily with the standard of value, is at best questionable. If it may do this, it would be difficult to imagine what it may *not* do. In time of war, of intestine convulsion, of great and manifest public peril, we hold that its powers are limited only by the clear exigencies of its position. It may take innocent men whom it suspects of treason from their houses, their beds, and lock them up in prison, unindicted, unarraigned, unaccused, for indefinite terms; but it may not so hold them after the return of peace. Now, the power to interpose between citizens and overrule their honest contracts—to say to A, "You sold your house, or ship, or farm, to B for $5000 in gold; but you shall give him a receipt in full for $5000 in paper, which he can buy in open market for $3000 in gold," is a tremendous assumption. No considerate citizen can like to see authority strained to that tension where the necessity for it is not grave, urgent, palpable. We presume that even Mr. Stevens—being unquestionably an able lawyer—would prefer that the Supreme Court should not be required to adjudge the constitutionality of an act involving such assumption passed in time of profound peace. And, if such an act could not justifiably have been passed in 1859, how can it be justifiably maintained in force in 1867?

II. The *business* of the country should rest on a solid, assuring basis. Now it does not. The element of gambling strongly pervades most commercial transactions. He who is prompted to buy largely on credit of cotton or pork, flour or stocks, silks or wool, says to himself:—"If the currency should be expanded and depreciated before I sell, I shall make money; if it should be contracted and appreciated, I shall lose." The farmer, the manufacturer, the builder, the contractor, all make new engagements in view of this contingency. In other words, hiring labor or buying materials wherewith to produce something that cannot be sold till months hence, involves a risk peculiar to the times, which no prudent person will assume without a prospect of extra profit as compensation. We deem this unhealthy, and only to be endured while it must be.

III. We freely admit that some interests, some industries, some laudable enterprises, would be unfavorably affected by instant resumption; but we think this injury would be transitory, and more than compensated by counterbalancing benefit. At present, it is not prudent to build houses, nor construct railroads, nor improve lands, unless under circumstances of peculiar urgency; for labor, food, materials, cost 25 to 30 per cent. more dollars than they will after we shall have fully returned to solvency and a specie basis; so, thrifty capitalists button up their pockets and say, "We will wait till brick, stone, timber, labor, etc. etc., have fallen to something like specie prices, as they ultimately must and will fall." We believe, for instance, that the Pacific Railroad should be pushed at the rate of five hundred miles per annum till completed; but we cannot urge upon those who have undertaken it to push at present prices. We believe that ten thousand new houses ought to be built forthwith in this city and its suburbs; yet, knowing that a house that costs $10,000 now may probably be built for less than $8000 two years hence, we cannot urge their construction while our currency, and consequently prices, shall remain as they are. It seems to us best, therefore, for every sound interest that we should have resumption at the earliest day.

IV. The present artificial inflation of prices stimulates smuggling on every frontier and false swearing at every custom house. It necessitates a very large excess of imports over exports, thus rapidly sinking our country more and more deeply in debt to Europe, and causing a steady outflow of our national obligations to be sold for far less than their true value. Manifestly this cannot go on without producing a crash. The "balance of trade" is no chimera, but a stern, sad reality, as every prodigal, and every prodigal's creditors, must know. He who spends all his income and twenty-five to fifty per cent. more is surely on the road to ruin, and must arrive there sooner or later according to the size of his pile. And it is the same with a company, a community, a country, as with an individual. And we, the American people, are now traveling that road. We are to-day importing many things that we ought to make at home, and we are exporting bonds—that is, giving our corporate note of hand in payment. We can do something to counteract this ruinous tendency by reducing our internal taxes and increasing our duties on imports—and we are for doing both promptly and vigorously—but that, though well, is not enough. Prices in general are far too high with us. Increasing duties will not arrest smuggling or fraudulent undervaluation, but tend to increase both. We must have, in addition to these, cheaper production and lower prices for home products. In other words, we must have resumption.

V. Inflation is creating and diffusing prejudice against the protection of home industry. Thousands attribute to the tariff the natural consequences of a great war and a depreciated currency. They forget that cotton is 45 cents per pound, and other elements of cloth making unnaturally dear, and grumble that they can't buy shirtings and sheetings at something like the prices of old times. True, the wholesale prices of these and other fabrics have recently fallen 25 to 33 per cent.; but the retailers, who were quick enough to respond to a rise, generally ignore the fall, and (in selling) cling to the prices of three or four months ago—laying as much of the blame as possible on the manufacturers and the tariff. We note this with impatience.

VI. The bulk of our Government shinplasters are wearing out. They are ragged, greasy, filthy, illegible, nauseous. Counterfeits on them are thick as leaves; and the President has a weakness for pardoning counterfeiters that robs the law of its terrors. Once the sub-greenbacks were a rustling, glistening, insinuating novelty; they have at length become a bore and a nuisance. The public fingers yearn for the unfamiliar but remembered feel of old-fashioned dimes and quarters.

To have this, we need not redeem all the greenbacks, nor a third of them, but simply provide that they *shall* be henceforth redeemed on demand at the Sub-Treasury (or Mint) in this city. That will make all our dollars *real* dollars—national bank as well as greenbacks, since the former are redeemable in the latter. Then we can cancel the disgusting shinplasters, and have a national currency of uniform value. Then greenbacks will be worth their face in the Pacific States and the mining Territories, and will circulate just so far as they shall be useful and required.

Men and brethren, these are the words of soberness. Heed them while you may.

The Connecticut Campaign.

From the World.

The spectacle of open and shameless duplicity presented by "the party founded on great moral ideas," *apropos* of the Connecticut election, is something new in the history of our politics. The young and ingenuous, or at least ingenious Tilton, writes from Washington that he has "never witnessed so much ability and integrity in any party of any Congress as on the present Republican side"—an opinion which enables us to gauge the morals of his party associates at home, and prevents surprise, if not contempt, at the daily efforts of the *Tribune* to represent President Johnson as desiring the election of Hawley, an avowed radical, a denouncer of the veto, and an enemy of his policy of restoration.

We do not propose to debate this matter. The *Tribune knows* that President Johnson does *not* desire the election of Hawley, the enemy of his policy; does *not* desire the defeat of English, an old and tried friend of that policy. We choose to go behind the daily deceits of the *Tribune*, its artfully false despatches from Washington, its garbling misrepresentations of the language of the Chief Magistrate. These are so industriously and so ingeniously phrased that by them alone we should discover, if we had not learned by simpler means, that the *Tribune*, that Mr. Greeley, *knows* the wishes of Mr. Johnson. Knowing his wishes, Mr. Greeley is yet capable of the duplicity of concealing them—worse, of misrepresenting them. In one column of the *Tribune* openly waging war against the President's restoration policy in all its essential part, in another column he labors to throw Connecticut into the hands of the radicals by presenting them—his enemies—as his supporters, and by presenting him as sharpening the blade with which they hope to stab him.

Such misrepresentations in the *Times* surprise us less. The ground is slipping from under its feet. It knows not where to look or whom to fly to. It is dazed. Besides, it is a journal not incapable of conducting a campaign on the theory and with the avowal that its opponents were traitors. But such duplicity in the *Tribune* (i. e., duplicity so obvious that it is wasting time to expose it) piques one's curiosity to account for it. It is possible Mr. Greeley foresees the result of the election and wishes to damage Mr. Johnson (the *fond* of its policy) by representing Republican defeat as the consequence of Republican adherence to the President.

Did we share the simplicity of those who believe Mr. Greeley "honest" because he has for a long lifetime profited by the loud pretense of honesty, we should appeal to his pride of character, and ask him if he cared have no opinions of his own: if a few years of accordance with an administration had made difference with an administration impossible to him; if he found his cause hopeless because it was not led by a four-years President. We should remind him, in case we did not fear his moral ideas had become mixed by so long an enjoyment of the exterior rewards of a virtue and the inward pleasures of a vice, that his reputation for honesty, as well as for exhibitions of vigor, had been acquired in opposition: and ask him wherefore his present reluctant and compromising spirit. But we should do him injustice by such assumptions, and therefore we make none, and ask him none of these questions.

Yet, as a matter of curiosity, we might address him inquiries of another sort. We might, indeed, desire to know whether his study of the triumph of the "party founded on great moral ideas" in "The American Conflict" has at last brought him to such an estimate of the ignorance of the common people as his misrepresentations of President Johnson imply. We might desire to ask, whether his experience as a manager of this party of all the virtues and all the talents, has taught him such a supreme contempt for the simple notions of plain people about right and wrong—such a conviction of their want of penetration as these juggleries of his imply.

But the secrets of Mr. Greeley's trade Mr. Greeley himself will never divulge. It may be that other people see the hand of a master in it all. We confess our blindness. We are able to see the duplicity; but duplicity in politics, as in everything else, seems to us to be bungling. The blunder of it is as egregious as the crime itself.

Our space is exceeded, or we should add here some interesting figures received from friends who know the political history of Connecticut, and who, having canvassed the State thoroughly, assure us, with confidence, that the election of Mr. English and the indorsement of President Johnson's policy are inevitable on election day. We are ourselves persuaded of this result, but would urge our friends to intermit no vigilance, no effort. Nothing but unwearied effort and sleepless vigilance can overcome the majorities against which we have so long fruitlessly contended.

It is a satisfaction to know, as President Johnson's letter about the New Hampshire clerk in the War Department showed, that the office-holders at Washington are not to be dragooned into contributions or votes against their principles, whatever they may be. Moreover, the sheep are dividing from the goats.

Postmaster N. D. Sperry, of New Haven, for five years past Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and one of the most efficient politicians in the State, has, like Postmaster Cleveland, of Hartford, declared his intention to support Mr. English, simply because that is the only way to sustain President Johnson, whose restoration policy he approves.

With equal honesty of purpose, we do not doubt, the present Chairman of the Republican State Committee declares that he cannot sustain President Johnson, but must vote for Hawley; and he has shown his sincerity by resigning his office of Postmaster at Norwich.

The Next Presidency—The Position of General Grant.

From the Herald.

In the midst of the political excitements of the day General Grant is looming up into bold relief as the man for the next Presidency. As King Saul among the mighty men of Israel stood a head and shoulders above them all, so stands General Grant, in his great achievements, among the heroes of the Union, victorious from the difficult work of crushing the late gigantic Southern Rebellion. He has accordingly secured a place in the gratitude and confidence of the American people which is regarded as certain to bring an easy triumph to the party for the succession with which his great name may be identified. Hence we find that the Northern radicals, in Congress and in their newspaper press, are beginning to claim and proclaim him as their candidate and their exclusive property. Thus, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the House; Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the Senate; and Master Forney, of their Washington organ, and various other journals of the same school, have taken up and announced the name of General Grant as the watchword which is to hold their rank and file together in the interval, and give them another lease of power in 1868.

We apprehend, however, that in all these neat calculations and great expectations the radicals are reckoning without their host. What is the position of General Grant on the leading issues of the day? From the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln to this time he has been the right-hand man of President Johnson. We believe that there is a cordial understanding and perfect harmony between these two distinguished men. In regard to the restoration of the Southern States to Congress, and in regard to Mexico, though General Grant is not a political speech maker or letter writer, he has spoken and written in support of the President's policy. We undertake to say, too, that when President Johnson, in his recent speech to the Montana delegation, declared that he had no aspirations for the next Presidency, he had General Grant in view as his rightful and acceptable successor. In his liberal terms of surrender accorded to General Lee, and in everything else that he has said or done, General Grant has shown himself anything but a radical. From his intimate official relations with the President, and from the absence of even a rumor of a disagreement, we may safely assume that there is no rivalry between Johnson and Grant for the succession, but the one is well pleased with the idea that the other, in 1868, may be elected to regulate the radicals.

But it will be remembered that President Johnson is ambitious of one thing. He believes that his Southern policy is right; he believes that it commands the approbation of the country, and he desires and hopes to accomplish the work of Southern restoration during his present term of office. In this hope, however, he may be disappointed, and the contest between his system and the radical system of reconstruction may be prolonged to the end of his present term, and may then be cast in such a shape as to leave him no alternative but that of a direct appeal to the people for their verdict upon his administration. In this event, we predict the radicals will be disappointed in their calculations of using the name and fame of General Grant expressly to break down President Johnson and his policy; for, in fighting out his fight with Stevens, Johnson will become the candidate of Grant, inasmuch as Grant may now be considered the candidate of Johnson, under the impression that with his present term the appointed work of the latter will be finished, and that he may wisely and gracefully retire.

If the radicals, therefore, wish to share in the honors and emoluments of the next Presidency, they must change their tactics, and seek rather to assist than to embarrass the President in restoring the South to Congress. Otherwise, in the vindication of his policy, he may be compelled to stand before the people for another term, and General Grant, recognizing the justice of his claims, may withdraw in his favor. The question to be considered is, not the popularity of General Grant, in any contingency, but whether he will consent to run in opposition to an administration with which he is identified as an active co-laborer. From the cordial relations between them we predict that if President Johnson shall be pushed to the extremity of running for another term, General Grant will sustain him, for we cannot believe that the General has the remotest idea of taking the field in opposition to President Johnson or his policy.

Innovations on the Constitution.

From the Daily News.

One of the most formidable dangers now menacing our form of Government is the broad interpretation now being given to those words "necessary and proper" in our Constitution, in order to cover usurpation after usurpation by the present Congress. The application of the system of interpretation of these words in the Constitution, now being made to justify the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, the Reconstruction policy, and reserved legislative monstrosities originating with the present rump Congress, is clearly intended to substitute in the present Constitution a supposed usefulness or propriety for the necessity expressed and contemplated in that instrument; and which, in fact, destroys every limitation of the power of Congress. Carry out the doctrines now freely ventilated by the unscrupulous radical leaders on the floors of both Houses of Congress, and it follows, irresistibly, that, instead of being bound by a Constitution, they may claim the omnipotence of the British Parliament, and that all the reserved powers of the people, or of the States, will be swallowed up at their pleasure by that undefined discretion; in a word, that the Constitution itself, so far as respects a limitation of powers, is by such a doctrine completely annihilated. Even the positive checks which, in a few instances, prohibit the exercise of certain powers, will not prove a sufficient guard against an inordinate passion to legislate on some favorite subject. As an instance of the usurpation of powers under this convenient rule of the interpretation, look at the greenback country of this currency. Under it, we have discovered that Congress has power "to emit bills of credit." This, as a distinct and independent power, was expressly prohibited to the States. As a distinct and independent power it was nowhere conferred on the United States. Nay, the presumption is, it was intended to be refused, because it was at one period, during the deliberations of the convention, inserted after the power to borrow money, and then stricken out. But yet Congress has not hesitated to exercise the power. Under what grant of power was it authorized? Under no expressed one, certainly; and, of course, it must have been done as a means (not absolutely necessary, nor indispensable) to the exercise of a power without which it could not be executed, but as being highly convenient, useful, needful, conducive to the powers of "borrowing money," "declaring war," "supporting armies," "maintaining navies," to none of which does the measure bear a more appropriate relationship than the Sedition laws did to the power to suppress insurrection. A similar course of reasoning confers on Congress a power to pass laws "impairing the obligation of contracts." This, too, as an independent power, is expressly prohibited to the States, and is not expressly given to Congress. Every usurpation is now justified under the same sophistry which, under the name of the war power, during the last four years, transformed this Government into the most cruel despotism the world has ever known. These specious pretexts are still engaged in sapping and mining the very foundations of the Constitution our fathers established with so much labor and so many sacrifices. The Democracy of the country, in the coming battle, must gird up their loins for another struggle against the latitudinarian constructionists of our Constitution. Here a little and there a little, the radical sappers and miners are at work, steadily and energetically, and, if not hindered in their enterprise, it will not be long before they will lay the mine, whose explosion will tumble the whole fabric in ruins about our ears.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,

AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1 25 per gallon. 3 15

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWAR

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold

CLARK & BIDDLE

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LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

809 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortmen of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled a engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth 3rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 30 Solid Silver-ware.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO, EAGLE VEIN,

Same sizes, and same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM,

[3 13 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 15 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.

100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1 50.

200 PARIS CORDED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 60 S. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.

PETER SIEGFRIED, Proprietor.

3 20 1m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 2 10

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.)

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.—On Saturday night, the closing meeting of a series was held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the Academy of Music. Quite a large number of persons were present. Mr. Stephen J. Meany was the first speaker, and his address was on the "Situation." It was an eloquent effort, designed to show that the situation in Ireland is held by James Stephens, and in America by John O'Mahony, and that if Irishmen furnish them with the sinews of war, Ireland will herself soon hold the situation. It was as impossible for any of her true sons to forget England's persecutions as it would be to forgive them. They are indelibly marked upon every Irishman's heart, and neither time nor circumstance can efface them. Mr. Meany ridiculed the idea that England was to be reached through Canada. James Stephens had never entertained it for a moment. It was upon Irish soil that the battle must be fought and the victory won, and it would be fought as soon as the hour had come to strike the blow. The speaker closed by an earnest appeal to the friends of Irish nationality to subscribe to the bonds.

General B. F. Mullen followed Mr. Meany, and discussed the question, "What is a Revolution?" He understood that there are three requisites to justify a people in resisting an established Government:—1st, a good cause; 2d, the probability of success; and 3d, that in the event of failure, the people are not to be left in a worse condition than they were before.

These things have been fully considered by the Fenian Brotherhood, and they are prepared to risk all in the effort to free Ireland. No one would deny that Irishmen had not a good cause to strike at the British Government. Their wrongs and persecutions are on every tongue, and are impressed upon every heart. Of the probability of success there could not be a doubt. With three hundred thousand of Ireland's sons eager for the fray, and animated by the thought that they were to do battle in the holy cause of human freedom, there could be no bullet of failure. General Mullen said if the effort should fail it would be impossible for Ireland to be in a worse situation that she now is. The speaker referred to English neutrality during the late Rebellion, and said that England could not honestly object to the United States following the precedents she had herself made.

MAIL AGENT ARRESTED.—John G. Mellinger, mail agent on the Reading Railroad, was arrested by S. B. Row, special agent of the Post Office Department, for tampering with mails in his custody. It is alleged that for several months losses of money letters from Lititz, Manheim, and other places along the line of the road were becoming frequent. On Friday, Mr. Row prepared a number of letters, some of which were missing the next day, and on searching young Mellinger, after his arrival at Reading, evidences of his guilt were found on his person. The accused was brought to Philadelphia, and an examination of the case was held before U. S. Commissioner Aubrey Smith, when, in default of $5000 bail, he was committed to prison. Mellinger served a couple of years in the army.

THE GALE OF SUNDAY.—The high wind which prevailed during Sunday will long be remembered. Through the entire day shutters, windows, trees, and other pliable articles were tossed about with considerable fury. In numerous cases fences were prostrated, signs blown down, awnings torn from their fastenings, and other articles were considerably injured by the force of the wind. Unfinished houses suffered considerably, and in one instance, at least, that of a house at Twentieth and Carpenter streets, the roof was hurled from its position with great violence, much to the consternation of persons living in the neighborhood. The Delaware river also presented a peculiar appearance, lashed as it was in fury by the high wind. The shipping suffered considerable damage from the turbulent element.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—On Sunday evening the spiritual retreat, held in the church during the past week, closed with appropriate ceremonies. An immense congregation was present, every part of the church being crowded to excess. The parting sermon of the Jesuit Fathers who have been directing the religious exercises was assigned to the Rev. J. A. Clarke, a deep and eloquent speaker. His sermon last evening claimed the closest attention of his hearers during the whole time of its delivery, and was another of the clear and forcible efforts for which the reverend orator is celebrated. After the discourse the beautiful hymn, "Flee as a Bird," was finely sung by Miss Caddie McCaffrey. The services concluded with benediction and the grand Te Deum by the choir, under Professor Newland.

HOLY TIME.—In the Episcopal and Catholic churches, yesterday was observed as Palm Sunday. The day, as all are aware, is observed in commemoration of the triumphal entry of the Saviour into Jerusalem. The people, according to sacred writ, strewed branches of palm trees in the road as He passed, in honor of the distinguished visitor. Yesterday the services in the Catholic churches were largely attended, and the ceremony of blessing the palm and the distribution of it among the faithful was quite imposing. The observance of Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday, will conclude the solemnities of this interesting season, and next Sunday will be kept as Easter Sunday.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the partial burning of Anderson's tavern, at the northwest corner of Front and Marion streets.

About 12 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was caused by a chimney taking fire at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Marriot street.

Last evening the carpenter shop of Michael Quinn, at No. 332 Master street, was slightly damaged by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BURIAL OF A FIREMAN.—The remains of Edward Marsh were interred on Sunday afternoon, from the hall of the Shiffler Fire Company, in Reed street. He had also been a member of the 72d Regiment P. V. He fell in front of Petersburg in June, 1864. The remains were followed to the grave by a large number of people.

BOY DROWNED.—A lad named John Hoffman, while playing in a boat at Laurel street wharf, yesterday morning, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and removed to the residence of his parents, No. 907 N. Delaware avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

THE GREAT

KALEIDOPHOTOSCOPE,

AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.

Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2½ o'clock. 3 26 6t

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS!
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866,
The original and world-famed
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
From No. 514 Broadway, New York (organized in 1851), their first travelling tour in ten years.
The rare talents of the chief artistes of this superb centralization of minstrel celebrities have won for the Wood's a pre eminence over all other troupes in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8
3 21 6t COOL WHITE, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6h o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at 10% PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
A. BIRGFELD,
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
A powerful new Drama, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
Only a Clod; Or, Caught in the Toils.
To be followed by
A GRAND MUSICAL OLIO,
IN WHICH MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
THE SAENGERCHOR VOCAL SOCIETY,
And other artists will appear, commencing with the overture to "WILLIAM TELL," by Rossini, by
BIRGFIELD'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Assisted by the principal performers of all Musical Organizations in the city, and ending with the celebrated March and Fanfare from "F US," performed by the MENNERCHOR AND BIRGFIELD'S MILITARY BAND.
TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS may be had at the Box Office of the Theatre C. W. Trumpler's Music Store, and J. C. Risley's, Continental Hotel. 3 26 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS EVENING,
A THRILLING NEW DRAMA
BY
JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
ENTITLED,
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS;
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS;
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS;
OR,
ONLY A CLOD,
ONLY A CLOD,
ONLY A CLOD,
which will be given with
A MOST POWERFUL CAST.
To conclude with the laughable farce,
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
WANTED 1000 MILLINERS.
WANTED 1000 MILLINERS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 28, only day performance of
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS.
WEDNESDAY
BENEFIT OF MR. A. BIRGFELD,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, first night of a play from Scribe, entitled,
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED.
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MISS A. WARD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 31, only day performance of
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Last Nights of
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach.....Mr. DILLON
Justice Greedy.....Stuart Robson
Lord Lovel.....L. L. Tilton
Wellborn.....McKee Rankin
To conclude with Craig's Burlesque
HAMLET;
OR, WEARING OF THE BLACK.
Hamlet, with songs.....Stuart Robson
Ophelia, with songs.....Mrs. C. Henri
FRIDAY, Farewell Benefit of Mr. DILLON.
BELPHEGOR again shortly.
SATURDAY, Benefit of E. L. TILTON.
MONDAY, April 2, Mr. J. E. MURDOCH.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, March 26,
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the young, beautiful, and brilliant
ACTRESS AND VOCALIST,
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,
whose engagement is unavoidably limited to
THREE NIGHTS,
and will appear in the celebrated sensational Drama, in five acts, translated from the German, entitled
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
Fanchon.....Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
During the piece
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
will introduce her celebrated
LA DANZA WALTZ
AND
"AVA MARIE"

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense success of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENA,
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS. BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING.
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CHARLES H. JARVIS'
FIFTH MATINEE,
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at four o'clock.
Single Admission, One Dollar.
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 24 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND
ETHIOPIAN OPERA MATINEE!
GRAND
ETHIOPIAN OPERA MATINEE!
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.
BENEFIT OF MR. S. McDOUGALL.
BENEFIT OF MR. S. McDOUGALL.
The Entertainment will comprise a selection of the most popular Songs, Choice Music, Newest Jokes, Comicalities, Scenes, etc. etc. by the
GREAT CONFEDERATION
OF
DISTINGUISHED ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS,
comprising
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS,
whose performances are unequalled in merit and style of execution, and unobjectionable in manner and character.
Admission, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
Box Sheet now open at Peterson's Book Store, No. 306 Chesnut street. 3 26 3t

BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
COMPLETE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES!
REMAIN FIVE NIGHTS MORE!
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
(Except Wednesday, March 28),
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES.
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
in a Minstrel Grand Carnival of New Acts, New Songs, and New Jokes.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; Commence at 8 o'clock
Seats secured at CORNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 26 6t

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, National Hall, MARKET St. above Twelfth EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M. Also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents. 3 26 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. Its remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolan, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1231 Frankford street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marsh, No. 636 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Eureka's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
W. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 815 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists.
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS.
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 3 7 3m
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
obtained at current rates. 7 12

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution, by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely unknown.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA,
(3 19 m&th2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Revision, for the expenses of the year 1866.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixty-four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Board of Revision for the year 1866, as follows:—
1. To pay salaries of members of Board of Revision, four thousand dollars.
2. To pay for printing and advertising notice of appeal to tax-payers, one hundred and fifty dollars.
3. To pay for printing forms, stationery, etc., three hundred and fifty dollars.
4. To pay for expenses of clerk hire and office, nineteen hundred dollars.
And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, in conformity with existing ordinances.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Redeem Four thousand four hundred dollars of the Public Debt, and to Repeal an Ordinance approved June 11, 1864, authorizing a loan for the Extension of Vine Street Wharf, on the river Delaware.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to redeem the like amount of City Loan issued out of a loan authorized by ordinance approved June 11, 1864: Provided, That the same be paid out of loan authorized by ordinance approved March 13, 1865, at par.
Section 2. That the loan authorized by Ordinance approved June 11, 1864, for the extension of Vine street wharf, on the river Delaware, be and the same is hereby rescinded.
Section 3. Warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in conformity with existing laws.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the Year 1866, approved February 2, 1866.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the expenses of 1866; that the said sum be added to the sum appropriated to item 24 of the ordinance, to which this is a supplement, entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1866;" and that the said item 24 be and is hereby amended, so as to read, when amended, as follows:—
"Item 24. For salaries of one Assistant Superintendent and eleven Gatekeepers, ten thousand two hundred ($10,200) dollars."
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Commissioners and City Controller.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Commissioners be and they are hereby directed to draw a warrant to pay R. E. Simpson for the use of room for Jurors on City Farm; and that the City Controller be and he is hereby directed to countersign said warrant, and charge the same to Item 5 of "An Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Claims," approved December 23, 1865: Provided, That the warrant so countersigned by the said Controller shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and two dollars; and provided, that the bill shall be accompanied by the certificate of the City Solicitor that the charges therein contained are correct.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
3 4 PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for the Repair of Germantown Hall, and to Accept a Certain Sum from the United States Government Thereon.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of City Property be and he is hereby authorized to accept from the United States Government the sum of twenty-five hundred and seventeen dollars, in lieu of the said Government repairing the Germantown Hall and grounds, and that the said sum be paid to the City Treasurer.
Section 2. That the sum of twenty-five hundred and seventeen dollars is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property, for the purpose of repairing the Germantown Hall and grounds: Provided, That the Controller shall not approve of any warrants for said repairs until the said sum to be received from the United States Government shall be paid to the City Treasurer.
Section 3. The warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property, in accordance with existing ordinances.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make a Transfer in the Appropriation to the Department of City Property, for the year 1866, to pay Certain Gas Bills of 1865.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seventeen hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-six cents be and the same is hereby transferred from item 22, for expense of gas for public halls, etc., of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of City Property for the year 1866," approved February 25, 1865, to pay the following bills for gas of 1865, to wit:—
Gas bills due the City Gas Works, 1865, the sum of sixteen hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-eight cents.
Gas bills due the Northern Liberties Gas Works, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents.
And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property, in conformity with existing ordinances.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Chief Engineer of the Department for Supplying the City with Water to draw Warrants for Labor and Materials for Laying the Forty-eight Inch Main from a certain item No. 12 of appropriation approved July 10, 1865, said appropriation to be paid from a loan authorized May 5, 1865.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer of the Department for Supplying the City with Water be and is hereby authorized to draw warrants for labor and materials for laying the Forty-eight Inch Main from item No. 12 of appropriation approved July 10, 1865 (for pumping main), said appropriation to be paid from a loan authorized May 5, 1865.
Section 2. That warrants for the above shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Pay a Claim of Adam Alburger.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay Adam Alburger, to compensate him for injuries received by his horse, in consequence of the insecure condition of a bridge on the Point House road, First Ward, and the warrant therefor shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of John L. Hill and Henry Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the Northern District, and Henry Bickley, Contractor for Cleansing the Streets of the Southern District.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That J. Preston Williams, Samuel P. Jones, and Joseph Megary are hereby approved as the Sureties of John L. Hill and H. Henry Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the Northern District.
That William H. Kern and Samuel F. Prince are hereby approved as the sureties of Henry Bickley, Contractor for Cleansing the Streets of the Southern District; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to have bonds with warrants of attorney prepared for said parties to execute, and cause judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file certificates of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrants of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties, that is to say—the lien of the judgment against J. Preston Williams shall only operate on and against certain lots of ground whereon are erected the houses numbered 1123, 1125, 1127, and 1129 Vine street; also, lots of ground whereon are erected the houses numbered 1117, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, and 1128 Pearl street; also, lot of ground on the east side of Moneton place, with the buildings thereon erected; also, lot of ground on the west side of Moneton place, with the buildings thereon erected; also, lot of ground on Lawson street, whereon are erected houses numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5; and also a lot of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1124 Wood street, all in the Fourteenth Ward. The lien of the judgment against Joseph Megary shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground, with the six messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Haze street, in the First Ward; also, a lot or piece of ground on Clover street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the First Ward; also, two lots of ground on Fifth street, between Morgan and Mifflin streets, in the First Ward; also, a lot of ground on Mifflin street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the First Ward; also, a lot or piece of ground, with the messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Redwood street, above Fifth street, in the Second Ward; also, lot and messuage, situate at the southeast corner of Lancaster and Marion streets, in the Second Ward; also, lot or piece of ground on the south side of Front street, Second Ward, whereon is erected the house numbered 1114; and also, lot or piece of ground on Catharine street, whereon is erected house numbered 466, in the Third Ward. The lien of the judgment against Samuel P. Jones shall only operate on and against a lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 16 South Seventeenth street, in the North Ward. That the lien of the judgment against William H. Kern shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 1526 Green street, in the Fifteenth Ward; and also, a certain tract or piece of land situate on Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, containing twenty-four acres and three-quarters of an acre. The lien of the judgment against Samuel F. Prince shall only operate on and against a certain tract or piece of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-first Ward, containing ninety acres more or less; and also, a certain lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected stable and office numbered 2214 Chesnut street, in the Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, to pay Certain Claims.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighteen hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the following purposes, to wit: to pay certain claims for rents, salaries, and cleaning for the year 1865, as follows:
Item 1. For rent, Second section, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.
Item 2. For rent, Third section, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Item 3. For rent, Fourth section, five hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 4. For rent, Fifth section, three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, and for salary, same section, twenty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.
Item 5. For rent, Ninth section, one hundred and thirty dollars.
Item 6. For rent, Fifteenth section, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Item 7. For salary, Twenty-fifth section, one hundred dollars, and for cleaning, same section, twelve dollars and fifty cents.
Item 8. To pay for rent of Robert Ralkes school building, Second section, from February 1, 1865, to February 1, 1866, four hundred dollars.
And warrants shall be drawn in accordance with existing ordinances.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading and Paving of Filbert Street, in the Ninth Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers for the paving of Filbert street, westward from Twenty-third street to the river Schuylkill, in the Ninth Ward; the conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting on said street, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for two years after the paving is finished. And the Chief Commissioner is also authorized to do the necessary grading on said street, at a cost not exceeding five hundred and fifty dollars.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866.

The Advantage of Travel Between North and South

We hear of improved railroad accommodations in the Southern States; we are told that the rolling stock destroyed by war is being once more supplied; that the busy works of Northern mechanics are furnishing locomotives, cars, and all the paraphernalia so indispensable to comfort in these luxurious days; and when we hear of this return of the good times of peace, we are glad, not so much because of the business communication, the rapidity of transportation, or cheapening of freight, as because of the increase in the number of travellers which the facility of travel will create. What is most needed just now in our land is that Americans should know Americans. If the proper study of mankind is man, surely the proper study of a nation should be itself. The war which has estranged our land has divided us for five years not only in sentiment but in physical acquaintance. We not only are now unaware of the political news of the South, but we are wofully ignorant of the characteristics of the Southern people. Those of us who have never been brought into contact to any great extent with the planters, believe that a Southern gentleman is of the type represented to us on the stage—a tall, sallow man, with a Panama hat, dark features, and evil temper. The poor whites are dirt-eaters all, and held by us to be a little lower than the negroes. And such is the popular estimate of the Southern population. While our citizens hold such views, our soldiers view them in an equally unfavorable light. They last met them in the heat of battle; the cause of the Rebellion was sinking, or had just sunk. They were wild with rage at defeat, or mad with fear that their cause was lost. Hence, when seen, they presented anything but the placid calmness which would naturally insure confidence, and hence it is that the soldiers distrust the Southern people.

What is now needed, is that their elements be well shaken. This wine and water have been distinct long enough. Now let them be well mixed. We know not whether such a mixture will promote good feeling; we do not know whether its effect will be beneficial, but we know that it is necessary. As long as we stand gazing at each other, and separately gloating over the other's faults, so long will no true union be secured. We must rub off these asperities by contact. Let the file of intimacy round the points of prejudice, and let us see our fellow-citizens as they are. Some accounts picture them sitting in true pastoral simplicity, under the vine and fig tree, reclining in attitudes which would delight a sculptor and holding views which, for peace and good-will, would have been incorporated by Virgil into his "Bucolics." Another tale tells of giants and semi-cannibals thirsting for negro and Northern blood. The Unionist dares not leave his home without danger of being shot; the spy is at every door; barbarism rules supreme, and treason is still rampant. All of these views are positively declared to be true by their respective friends, and all have numerous and seemingly sincere supporters. And how are the people of the North to decide? There is but one remedy, personal and business contact. This will secure trade and commercial relations, and the improved travelling facilities will bring the people of the two sections together. We see no other remedy, and believe that this one will at least do away with that feeling of dislike which is only augmented by ignorance. There are good qualities in both sections, and time, travel, and further enlightenment will act as sovereign balms to heal all wounds, and make a union in heart and sentiment, as well as one in nationality.

THE COTTON-FIELDS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—While England is seeking the world around, in order to find some spot from which she can get cotton which is not within the United States, it would seem that nature in luxurious prodigality has showered upon our land the blessing she denies to others. Not only have the Southern States been able to supply a fine field of cotton, but it appears that the prairies of Southern Illinois are particularly fitted by nature for such a growth. It would seem, from the accounts which come to us, that a new paradise for planters has been found. From the observations of last year, the farmers say that the average cost of culture will not exceed eleven dollars per acre. The first picking last year was done at a cost of one to two and a half cents per pound. An ordinary hand will gather one hundred pounds per day, and a good one half as much more. The number of acres planted last year, in the thirteen counties where it was exclusively tried, was 12,835, which produced 7600 bales, valued at $1,124,396. The average per acre was 800 pounds. Now as cotton is, and undoubtedly will be for many years, worth at least forty cents per pound, it would seem that each field would yield three hundred and twenty dollars worth of material. As the total outlay will not exceed forty dollars per field, it is evident that cotton planting is more lucrative even than oil. We expect yet to hear of cotton companies, as we did of the petroleum bubbles of a year ago.

THE TRUTHS OF HISTORY.—The New York *Tribune* of to-day publishes the official account of Secretary SEWARD, which will be found on our first page, in which, on the 7th of February, 1865, he wrote to Minister ADAMS the events of the Peace Conference of the 3d. The facts therein set forth establish the authority of the despatch published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 27th of January, 1865. At the time of the appearance of our account, it was received with scorn and contempt by the New York journals, who characterized it as a "Philadelphia canard." Now, over a year having elapsed, the papers of the metropolis are bearing testimony to our veracity and enterprise. The letter of Secretary SEWARD says:—

"On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER, and CAMPBELL, on board the United States steam transport *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, though earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amiable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and the armies to be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it."

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on the 27th ult., six days before the official despatch said:—

"Mr. DAVIS has pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace.

"Mr. BLAIR had an interview with General ROBERT E. LEE, who avowed himself desirous of ending the Rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union.

"There can be no doubt that in a day or two at the furthest, Commissioners will reach Washington, to bring from the repentant Rebels their renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

"Mr. BLAIR experienced the kindest treatment at the hands of the authorities, and he reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revulsion of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of 'fighting it out to the bitter end' now admit the hopelessness of their cause.

"The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in leading social and political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information."

The official record thus verifies the truthfulness of our predictions, received, on their publication, with the contemptuous sneers of our contemporaries.

"SINCE the South ceased to maintain its Senators and Reprepresentatives at Washington," says the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, "both Houses of Congress have wofully fallen from their high estate of dignity and decorum." We cannot but bear our testimony to the extreme delicacy displayed by the reconstructed in their allusion to the late war. "Ceased to maintain" is the Pickwickian mode of insinuating the disagreeable fact that the Southern States rebelled. "Turveydrop" could not have expressed it better. We are told by FRANCIS BACON of some moral monsters who hold that murder is the normal pastime of men—who consider the night the time for work, and in whose minds, like the geography of China, everything is reversed. We fear that the *Constitutionalist* is one of these eccentric creatures. What constitutes "dignity and decorum," since the last of the Southern Senators has been the only one who drew a pistol in the Senate and was removed in a state of intoxication? True, the House has not reflected back the flash of the bowie-knife since the "South ceased to maintain," but nevertheless, we think there has been a good deal of decorum. PRYOR has not found a successor in the manly art of backing out of a challenge accepted; nor has a second WIGFALL dared each Republican Senator to single combat; but these deficiencies are rather in chivalry than dignity. We are satisfied with the decorum of the House, and can give the South cause to anticipate the truly halcyon days when dignity and decorum, chivalry and courage, will combine to make a perfect Congress. But, prodigal sons, you must humble yourselves far more than now before that day arrives.

GEARY MEETING AT CHESTER.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Chester City on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of Major-General John W. Geary for Governor, and John Larkin, Jr., for Mayor of our sister city. A speech was made by Hon. John M. Broomall, explaining and endorsing the action of Congress, which was received with much applause. Speeches were also delivered by Dr. Harvey, J. H. Barton, Dr. J. T. Coates, and William Ward. J. H. Barton acted as President, assisted by Dr. Harvey, E. Pennell, Samuel Archbald, and John Hinkson, as Vice-Presidents; and James Barton, J. M. Johnson, and Caleb Emlen as Secretaries.

A FEW days since we published a despatch from Baltimore, stating that a rumor was rife there that Mr. A. T. STEWART, of New York, had failed. The paragraph, inadvertently inserted, was calculated to injure a house renowned for its mercantile enterprise. We have learned that the story was merely one of those wild sensations which are frequently created for speculative purposes. We need hardly add that we regret that our correspondent fell into the error of giving importance to an unfounded tale.

—A Chicago firm, dealing in tobacco and cigars, has just been convicted of making false income returns. The penalties amount to nearly $20,000.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 730 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOOD FRIDAY.—ATTRACTIVE SUNday School Anniversary. FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, at SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, will speak. Original and selected pieces will be sung by the school and choir. Floral and other offerings. Tickets, 25 cents, at Kennedy & Co.'s Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 3 26 5t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. MARCH 26, Subject—"PARIS." MARCH 29, Subject—"INTEMPERANCE." The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. Price, 25c., 50c., and 75c. Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs, diagrams, and natural crystallizations, thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents; seats secured without extra charge), for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21 6

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, and the celebrated Burning Ship, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons. 3 26 6t

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 241 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.

A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC BARTON, WILLIAM SMITH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, } Directors.

JOHN GALLAGHER JR., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April. March 8, 1866. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 9 tmw 10t Treasurer.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ÆTNA OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY next, April 3d, at No. 112 South FOURTH Street, at one o'clock P. M., to elect five directors for the ensuing year and other business. 1t* E. HERITAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the LUMBERTON OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 424 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, April 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. C. POWELL, 3 19 mwf Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 1 22 mw 13m BOSTON, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARDS OF ADMISSION WILL BE REQUIRED At the Great Sale of Paintings OF JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, ON THE EVENINGS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 27, AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK. Tickets may be obtained at EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, and of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 3 26 2t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. WILLIAM METCALFE, M. D., Late Minister of the Bible Christian Church, by his son, Rev. Joseph Metcalfe. The above includes a synopsis of the Principles and History of the Church, and of the Temperance and Vegetarian Movements. Paper, 20 cents. Muslin, 35 cents. J. L. CAPEN, 3 24 No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

BONNET OPENING, THURSDAY, March 29, 1866. WOOD & CARY, (3 26 rp No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 3 1 3m4p

LOOKING GLASSES, *GREATLY REDUCED* IN PRICE. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, (3 24 7t4p No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C. AND SAVANNAH, Ga. The well-known and favorite Steamship "E. C. KNIGHT," CAPTAIN DENBY, Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. For freight, apply to WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO., 3 24 4t No. 208 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steam propeller SUSAN, Vanderveer, master, is now loading at second wharf below Spruce street. Will leave with despatch. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., 1t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street, ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES*, Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. (3 26 mwsu4p The public are invited to call and examine.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, Pension and Prize Agent, No. 223 DOCK Street. 3 24 12t

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at JOHN H. FRICK, 3 16 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN for sale. Price $5. Apply at ANSOM STREET BATHS. 3 16 fmw2w*

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! AT RETAIL. McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their SPRING STOCK OF CARPETINGS, NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS OF Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Which they offer at prices corresponding with THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also, Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED, WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY Canton Mattings, OF ALL WIDTHS. McCallums, Crease & Sloan, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, (3 24 1mrp OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET, *HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR* NEW CARPETINGS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE DECLINE IN GOLD. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 (3 20 3mrp CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS," *GERMANTOWN, PA.* McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc. *WAREHOUSE*, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia. RETAIL DEPARTMENT, (3 6 3mrp No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds, *Interest payable in Gold, In the city of New York;* U. S. 6'S, 1895, Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co., Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation. Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914, Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class. Government securities of all kinds bought and sold. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets. Interest allowed on deposits. E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, 1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZKER'S new and unrivaled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

LOST.

LOST.—THE PENSION CERTIFICATE OF Mathias Schmidt. As payment has been stopped, the finder will confer a favor by sending it to the U. S. Pension Office, No. 238 CARTER Street. MATHIAS SCHMIDT.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BAELER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, 3 21 1mrp Attorney-at-law, No. 407 North FIFTH St.

WANTS.

WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, A Small Furnished House, with Stable, Within six or eight miles of the city, to rent for the Summer months. Address, W. P. S., 1t* "Evening Telegraph" Office.

SCOW WANTED—AT THE FAIRMOUNT Water-Work. One that will pass through the locks—say 62 feet long by 17 feet—4 deep. Address H. P. M. BIRKINBINE, Chief Engineer Water Department, No. 164 S. FIFTH Street. 3 24 3t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 12 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

TO RENT.

HOUSE FOR RENT, AND PART OF THE Furniture for sale, situated on Twenty-first, above Pine street. For further information, apply or address No. 120 N. SECOND Street. 3 24 6*

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic, on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coal house and stable. 3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS.

Business Course $40
Telegraphing, full course 40
Business Course and Telegraphing 70
Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20. Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing 3 5 mwsu4p J. C. MUMFORD.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS, By the best and most comprehensive system of Instruction extant, under the direction of Teachers whose experience and qualifications afford the surest guarantee of the success and satisfaction of all. "MODEL INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING." *From the Germantown Telegraph.* "The great Business Colleges, located at Broad and Spring Garden streets and Tenth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President, are in every respect model institutions for imparting a correct and thorough knowledge of all the duties of a business man. Those desiring to become thorough business men ere the expiration of the Spring Term, should now avail themselves of the opportunities. Many of our most successful young merchants are graduates of The Quaker City Business College." For full particulars send for a Circular 3 24 2t L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa. The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next. The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object. For circulars, address the Principal. THOMAS P. CONARD, 2 22 thm6t WEST GROVE, Pa.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street, *JUST OPENED*, A FULL LINE OF PIM, BROS. & CO.'S PLAIN, and PLAID IRISH POPLIN, JUST RECEIVED FILIGREE SILVER JEWELRY, BAILEY & CO., 3 23 6t4p No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

THE SOUTHERN FAIR—THE INTEREST THEREIN—IT IS THE ABSORBING THOUGHT OF SYMPATHIZERS—MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS—LADIES GIVING THEIR JEWELS, ETC.—GENTLEMEN DONATING HOUSES AND LOTS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES, OLD WINES, ETC. ETC.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 25, 1866.

The great Southern Fair, for the benefit of impoverished and suffering people in the South, which commences here in the Maryland Institute, on the 7th of April, has become the absorbing subject with those whose sympathies were and are in accord with their friends in the so-called Southern Confederacy. It seems, indeed, to be the leading thought, and promises unprecedented success. The same sentimentality and enthusiasm which characterized affiliators with the Rebellion at the beginning and during the continuance of the war, is still manifest. They spare neither pains nor time nor money to alleviate what they conceive to be the sufferings of their Southern brethren. Day after day, and week after week, may they be found working and toiling until the idea of this charity has grown into an absorbing passion. Ladies have given their diamond rings, bracelets, costly jewels, laces, etc., as donations. No other cause on earth could, I imagine, induce them to part with these cherished ornaments and souvenirs. There is an evident emulation amongst them as to who shall give most and who out-do the other, in advancing the interests of this enterprise. It has, indeed, grown into a fashion—a ruling rage which takes captive. A large proportion of the "old families" in city and country, whose names have stood prominent in our society for many years, are among its leaders and managers.

Numerous large and extravagant bequests have been tendered by gentlemen. Our millionaire, Thomas Winans, now in Europe, has authorized a subscription of twenty thousand dollars. Another gentleman gives a house and a lot; another an elegant carriage and pair of horses; and another some demijohns of wine, fifty years old, and very valuable.

Merchants, traders, and manufacturers of every description are sending in or proffering endless varieties of articles. All these are to be sold or raffled for. Various concerts, tableaux, lectures, etc., have been given already, from which handsome sums have been realized. These go with the general fair fund. Many fine paintings have been presented, either as presents or for exhibition. There can be no doubt of its being an entire success. Say what we will, the fact cannot be disguised that these sympathizers with those who were in rebellion against our country are true to their friends. Their steadfastness in this respect is worthy of admiration and emulation.

It is thought not less than two hundred thousand to a quarter of a million of dollars will be realized as the proceeds of this fair. It, therefore, the money is so appropriated as to alleviate distress and relieve suffering humanity, in order that it accomplishes the mission of true charity, no one can complain. Let the dead past bury its dead, and the living present take care of those whom they have caused to mourn. It should be realized, however, there is such a thing as *compromise*, and without cultivating this spirit all outward show of charity and benevolence may prove in vain.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The first dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel "Only a Clod," will be played at this theatre this evening. It is by Brougham, and has never been played in America before at any theatre. Brougham calls his play *Caught in the Toils*, and makes "Julia Desmond," instead of "Maude," the heroine. Mordaunt plays "Frank Tredethlyn." Miss Orton will play "Julia Desmond," a character of great individuality and power. The novel was excessively good-and if Mr. Brougham (as he is apt to do) has not lost the interest by the way, the play must be successful.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dillon devotes this week to the legitimate, commencing with "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. Mr. Dillon tells us that he has the praise of all the London papers. He has been in Australia of late years, where he has achieved great success. Mr. Dillon is a finished artist, with the power of portraying pathos, but we confess to remembering his "Belphegor," and not thinking his conception of other parts equal to his creation of this. The cast at the Arch is a fine one, the parts being all admirably suited to the performers cast for them.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Noemie de Marguerittes will make her first appearance (almost her first on any stage) in the character of "Fanchon." The young lady has been brought up in our midst, and her appearance creates considerable excitement. She played one night last autumn in Baltimore where her appearance created the wildest enthusiasm. Those of our critics who witnessed her performance speak in the highest terms of her talent. She deserves and will receive a glorious welcome from our citizens.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—The sale of tickets for Mr. Gough's lecture at the Academy this evening on "Habit," and his *new* lecture on "Temperance" on Thursday evening, is progressing rapidly at Claxton's and Ashmead & Evans'. Persons wishing desirable seats have no time to lose in procuring them. We are authorized to state that tickets remaining unsold can be had at the door on the evenings of the lectures, though it is hardly safe to depend on that contingency.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This famous band, known as the "premier," will commence an engagement at the Musical Fund Hall this evening. They will perform for six nights only. Under the management of Cool White they have won the most enthusiastic applause of many communities. They have not appeared in this city for the space of five years.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The great minstrel band of Messrs Burgess, Prendergast, Hughes & La Rue will open the second week this evening at Tenth and Chesnut streets. During last week they were greeted with full houses. This is probably the last week.

BENEFITS.—This will be a great week for benefits all of which we shall note in their turns. The friends of all the beneficiares should exert themselves, especially as this is not a favorable week for the general public.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

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And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o.
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

PERSONS WILLING TO INVEST IN A PROfitable and safe enterprise, in an adjacent State, requiring a moderate capital, are invited to communicate with X. A. Z., Box 144, Philadelphia Post Office. 3 24 3*

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Specimens of Auriferous Pyrites,
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Agreeably to a Resolution of the Board,
500 Shares only of the Capital Stock of the Company,
Will be sold at subscription price, TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, on application to
A. E. GRIFFITHS,
3 26 6trp PRESIDENT.

REMOVAL.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION
TO
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street,
Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

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Navy, best, 90 cents; Navy, good	70
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Together with many other varieties not enumerated. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

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SAL SODA, ALUM,
AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

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THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off a sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 906 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

'BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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NEW STYLES.

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WILL OPEN FOR

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
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Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* adds GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
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Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

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Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
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BRADLEY'S
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Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday,
April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five-story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' FIFTH GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.
To take place in the Eastern Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 27th and 28th, [3 24 5t
At 7½ o'clock precisely. Open day and evening, free.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX
FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including
GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS,
CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.
JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700 STRAWBERRY.
The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,
AGRICULTURIST,
And all other desirable kinds.
Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.
Price List free of charge.
DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX
3 21 wfm No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of
THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.
Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.
DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.
J. KNOX,
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Liberal discounts made to Dealers. 3 21 wfm

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

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N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened a new lot fast color Calicoes, 15 cents a yard.
Best quality American Calicoes, 18½ cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 23, 25 and 28 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Huckaback Towelling, by the yard.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 and $1 12½.
Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
Plaid, Stripe and Dotted Swiss Muslins.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Just opened, a new lot of Poil de Chevre, 25 cents a yard.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Lisle and Berlin Thread Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of handsome Bonnet Ribbons.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 24

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

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YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED 28 CENTS.

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8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

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8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

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100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Announce Their Opening
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
On Thursday Next, March 29, 1866,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION
OF LADIES IS REQUESTED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 26 3t Above Willow.

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WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, ONE LOT OF

FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 10 CENTS.
2 CASES FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 14 CENTS.
5 CASES FAST COLOR CALICOES, AT 15 CENTS.
ALL OUR BEST CALICOES REDUCED to 22 CTS.
We are selling the cheapest Calicoes in this city.
YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS AT 25, 30 and 31 CENTS.
42-inch and 5-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS AT 35, 37½, and 40 CENTS.
YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED MUSLINS at 23, 25, and 30 CENTS.
9-8 and 6-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS at 31, 40, and 50 CENTS.

WILL ALSO OPEN THIS MORNING,

A JOB LOT OF CHALLIE DE LAINES at 20 CENTS
FINE HEAVY ENGLISH GINGHAMS at 31 CENTS
LIGHT CLOTHS,
LIGHT MIXED CASSIMERES.
Suitable for Ladies' Sacques.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CASSIMERES, in great variety, for men and boys' wear.
3 26msw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP
UNDERCLOTHING,
COVERED
THE
From the

PERSNOAL SKETCHES.

HIRAM POWERS.

It is well known that Flaxman was a believer in the doctrine of Swedenborg. It appears by a recent letter of Powers that he is and has long been of the same faith. It having been proposed in London to erect a statue of the distinguished Swede, application was made to Mr. Powers, who made reply:—

"I shall be glad to execute a statue in marble or bronze of our great author, Swedenborg; and I have nothing at present engaged to prevent my beginning such a work within two or three months.

"I am not rich, and therefore should be glad to accept all the pecuniary aid that could be given within reasonable limits—say £1200—which would make the work remunerative in the degree of my other works. But if so much cannot be raised, then please see how much can be got, and let me know. I will do the work for whatever sum can be raised; and if more than £1200 can be raised then I will make the statue larger than life, or put additional labor upon it. I should want about two years time for it. Do not be discouraged if the sum you can raise should be small, but let me know. Of course I should require all the aid (portraits, etc.) you could give. I do not know the nature of the clause (in your circular) which refers to my sentiments in regard to the writings of Swedenborg, and which you think it possible I might object to. I am a 'New Churchman,' a 'Swedenborgian,'—a 'New Jerusalemite,' without any reservation whatever; and I wish it to be known, as always wished this to be known. And if the circular expresses any doubt on this point, then indeed I would object to it. Swedenborg is my author; all the other writers (in comparison) seem moving in the dark with tapers in hand—groping their way—while he moves in the broad light of the sun—God's own sun. I read no other author than Swedenborg, nor have I for many years—unless the sermons of New Churchmen. And I am happy to know that God has allowed me to be instrumental in directing attention to our Heavenly Doctrines. Therefore, if it will do good, publish me as a New Churchman.

"With kindest regards, I am, dear Sir,

"Yours sincerely, HIRAM POWERS."

CHARLES DICKENS.

Dickens, in his youth, is thus described by a "reporter," who is giving his reminiscences of the craft in a London paper:—

"First and foremost was Charles Dickens, who was as good as Gurney at twelve years of age. Wonderful aptitude! Charles Dickens was a better dressed man years afterwards, though still one of the best dressed men about town with his Parisian waistcoat, and 'the last rose of summer,' it may be, in his coat when he secures. Dickens, when he came into the gallery of the House of Commons, had D'Orsay wristbands, fine linen, part and parcel of the inner garment—not 'Piccadilly weepers'—with button buttons. Wonder it was to me full many a morning at three o'clock—young Phœbus girding everything but the faces of those within the House—to see 'Boz' take notes of Palmerston or Peel, or most difficult of all, Disraeli and Shiel, the fastest speakers the world ever heard of—to see, I say, Dickens take notes of these statesmen, at such an hour, with a cocktail in one hand, sapphire-headed pencil in the other, was one of the most wonderful sights, and he would leave the House the nearest and best man sulky, while the rest were all showing the signs of the wear and tear of the night."

VERDI.

Here is a Parisian pen-and-ink portrait of Verdi, the great composer:—

"Quite tall, spare, rather than fleshy, a strong, energetic head, which reminds one of Salvator Rosa's brigand chiefs—such is Verdi. His glance is fatal and legendary, thick eye-brows cover his eyes with their mysterious shade. His nose is thick rather than large; from its two wrinkles one down to the chin is like furrow ploughed by disdain. A beard black as jet hides an ironical smile. His broad, virile brow is crowned by hair which frizzles like sea-weed. The general expression of his face is hard, severe, haughty; it denotes will, courage, distrust. Verdi is a man of unburnished honor and proverbial shyness. He has, besides his art, three affections, lodged alone in his heart of hearts:—His country, reading, and his country-seat Saint Agata, which is really a palace. Fleeing contact with society, parties, dinners, balls, execrating compliments, pulls, and above all things, *la chique*, he is truly an odd, bizarre, and puzzling character. One Verdi is the Verdi who is the same with everybody; the stiff, rough, abrupt, restless, scowling man; icy to mere acquaintances, never expressing an opinion, especially about musical matters, shivering at the sight of an album and at the demand of a portrait—in line, an odd stick. Nobody can come near him at rehearsals, and he quarrels outrageously three times a day with the manager. He has not the least mercy on singers; pulleys and hypercritical, he makes them begin again and again, until they are utterly exhausted. The least thing throws him into a passion and excites his nervous irritability. He is the nightmare of the orchestra of the opera. Nevertheless, as, after all, his object is a perfect performance of his work, the artists who accused him of brutality, end by yielding to his exigencies, and by uniting their zeal to his sacred fire. He will not allow the least change to be made by them in his work. At the rehearsals of *Les Vespres Siciliennes*, Monsieur Obin, discontented with his part, returned Verdi as good as he gave, whereupon Verdi suspended everything until Obin wrote him a letter of excuses. The obstinacy on both sides lasted a month—a whole month, without any rehearsal! 'Twas not Verdi who yielded. The other Verdi is a gentle, amiable man—perfectly courteous, fond of talking, but only with his most intimate friends; but the Verdi he never been except by three or four friends—for these friends he would do anything."

A Remarkable Will Case.

The Dublin Court of Probate has been engaged for the past month in the examination of what is known as "the great Irish will case." The suit was instituted to establish the will and codicil of Sir Edward Fitzgerald, of Carrigoran, in the county Clare, by which his personalty, worth eleven thousand pounds, was bequeathed to his widow, Lady Fitzgerald, with remainder, as to a considerable portion, to the male descendants of Colonel Fitzgerald, a paternal uncle of the testator, through the Colonel's daughter, Mrs. Cochrane. These instruments, which were respectively dated February, 1861, and March, 1862, were legally executed and attested; but though in all points of form correct, Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, the eldest surviving brother of Sir Edward, who had become his heir and first next-of-kin on his death without issue, impeached them as having been obtained by unfair means from an incapable testator.

In 1847, Sir Edward, then in his forty-first year, succeeded to the title and estates, having received his education at Oxford, and having afterwards been an *attaché*, during many years, at Berlin and Vienna. He was a refined, graceful, and accomplished gentleman, though even at that time the continual dissipation in which he had long unhappily indulged had seriously impaired a robust constitution. The history of his subsequent life down to his death, in the autumn of last year, says the London *Times*, is a terrible example of the effects of vice in reducing a mind originally sound to a state in which its capacity to think or form a purpose becomes questionable. Sir Edward's time was usually spent at Carrigoran, or in visits to Dublin; and he was proved to have been continually addicted at both places to habits of drunkenness, which, acting on an enfeebled frame, produced melancholy consequences. The graceful gentleman became a paralytic of wretched aspect and filthy habits; the gay *attaché* degenerated into a brainless sot, an indecent talker, a petty pilferer; the trained and accomplished man of the world became an object of scorn or compassion. Shunned by his equals, expelled from clubs, unfit for active or social life, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, after fifty, was a mere decaying wreck.

In 1856 he married the widow of an Indian officer, belonging to a well-known family in Ireland. In 1860 he was visited by his brother Augustine, and a son of the latter, named Austin. The young man Austin became obnoxious to Lady Fitzgerald—mainly, it appears, because he encouraged her husband in his excesses; and, finally, in October, 1860, she left the house. The next day Austin composed and published a series of placards containing a vulgar account "of the fight of an elderly lady with a cast in her eye," and several of them were directed by him to Lady Fitzgerald and some of her relatives. Lady Fitzgerald sent lawyers to threaten him with a criminal prosecution for libel, and from that moment cherished a profound aversion to the young man. Her husband was afterwards removed to Dublin, where, during a severe illness, Lady Fitzgerald succeeded in poisoning his mind against his relatives. He finally made a will leaving all his landed estate to her, and then died. The amount at issue is thirty thousand dollars a year, and the relatives brought suit to break the will. The court decided in their favor, and th[illegible] will was broken on the ground that improper [illegible] influences had been brought to bear upon the [illegible] feeble intellect of the testator.

Awards of Prize Money.

It appears from an official statement that the total amount of prize money that has been paid to naval officers for captures made during the late war was $4,762,39[illegible]12. There were 1296 officers who received less than $100 each. The aggregate amount paid to this class was $50,426 66, and 3169 officers received $100 and upwards, amounting in the aggregate to $4,711,976 46. The following is a list of officers who have received $5000 and upwards, together with the amount received by each:—

Admirals.—Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, $53,270 67; Rear Admirals D. D. Porter, $91,523 98; S. F. Dupont, $57,063 25; S. H. Stringham, $15,417 52; J. A. Dahlgren, $9938 69; L. W. Goldsborough, $5013 07.

Commodores.—T. Bailey, $40,508 29; J. L. Lardner, $25,241 01; W. W. McKean, $33,580 38; H. H. Bell, $13,042 22; C. H. Wilkes, $8284 03; G. Van Brunt, $6712 06; H. K. Thatcher, $5660 43; John Rodgers, $6137 91.

Captains.—S. F. Lee, $100,689 69; G. H. Scott, $8340 14; B. F. Sands, $36,899 97; W. M. Walker, $35,448 40; O. S. Glisson, $24,905 74; D. B. Ridgely, $14,441 38; J. B. Marchant, $12,720 76; T. P. Greene, $12,563 81; Joseph I. Greene, $7483 12.

Commanders.—J. J. Almy, $54,508 71; J. F. Armstrong, $6239 54; I. M. Brasner, $8944 21; J. P. Bankhead, $6819 61; John C. Beaumont, $8224 47; P. Crosby, $24,512 42; Napoleon Collins, $15,815 83; A. G. Clary, $9641 82; Overton Carr, $7057 30; J. Downes, $10,425 71; C. Hunter, $5943 12; Joseph Lanman, $14,012 90; J. R. Mullaney, $15,747 23; J. E. Parrott, $10,772 05; George W. Ransom, $29,163 50; S. D. Trenchard, $18,769 40; R. H. Wyman, $24,009 56.

Lieutenant-Commanders.—William Budd, $38,766 24; K. R. Breese, $17,585 28; R. F. Bradford, $13,426 88; F. Burgess, $13,034 32; G. S. Barnes, $9834 04; W. B. Cheeseman, $29,549 60; C. F. B. Caldwell, $10,952 68; E. F. Devins, $9869 70; John F. Febger, $9651 23; C. H. Green, $9513 97; J. E. Jouett, $27,776 76; E. Y. McCauley, $9439 45; W. F. McCann, $6103 27; S. P. Quackenbush, $8249 67; W. C. Rogers, $9614 30; R. R. Wallace, $9083 68; P. G. Watmough, $26,159 54.

Lieutenants.—L. A. K. Benham, $8245 41; Wm. B. Cushing, $15,658 76; E. Conroy, $9789 70; Earl English, $21,617 10; W. B. Eaton, $9397 85; N. F. Farquhar, $11,622 20; B. Gherardi, $8310 41; N. Goodwin, $6297 06; S. H. Hunt, $5763 20; Louis Kempff, $14,549 06; B. H. Samson, $11,102 03; F. Rodgers, $8244 53; J. P. Robertson, $7655 12; E. D. Stewart, $10,699; B. F. Smith, $10,556 75; J. O. Vance, $6187 60; W. H. West, $8256 81.

Acting Masters.—J. F. Acorn, $5118 33; J. B. Breck, $5268 96; F. M. Bouney, $8931 09; W. T. Buck, $6108 88; C. B. Crosier, $7380 41; P. N. Cruse, $6059 94; W. E. Dennison, $20,689 33; L. E. Dean, $8086 13; P. C. Gibbs, $5119 44; F. Hopkins, Jr., $15,849 15; J. A. Hannum, $6942 17; W. O. Lundt, $21,568 97; C. W. Lawson, $5084 76; W. S. Martin, $11,120 49; S. W. Mather, $5173 81; A. W. Mildrum, $5021 71; C. Potter, $13,591 04; L. H. Partridge, $5513 90; Frank Smith, $7895 44; W. L. Tuttle, $6159 94; E. Van Sice, $6258 76; A. Wallace, $13,249 06; F. H. Wilkes, $6891 93.

Acting Ensigns.—C. M. Bird, $6274 05; G. H. Colby, $5171 45; C. H. Colden, $6243 86; H. B. Draper, $6880 70; [illegible]. Davis, $6555 00; F. Delano, $6317 70; C. H. Frisbee, $6214 78; W. S. Howforth, $6773 28; S. Harding, $8771 45; S. M. Lane, $6559 07; J. O. Morse, $6233 63; Warren Porter, $5771 46; O. E. S. Roberts, $8577 05; J. M. C. Reville, $8063 03; R. Sabadon, $6196 37.

Acting Masters.—A. Stothard, $11,445 99; W. M. Swazey, $9885 75; C. B. Staples, $5785 01; C. P. Thompson, $6585 60; M. E. Wandell, $9756 63; F. Wallace, $9035 00; George E. Williams, $8902 14.

Acting Surgeons.—A. E. Emory, $6133 10; J. Hugg, $7441 08; G. D. Harris, $8011 59; G. B. Hingenbothem, $5462 26; C. T. Hubbard, $5047 76; R. O. Mason, $7105 81; J. D. Murphy, $5774 32; J. Foote, $6875 67; A. S. Reader, $7062 83; A. Shirk, $15,230 45; P. S. Wales, $7545 02.

The following is a statement of the amount of prize money paid to officers in our navy for captures during the recent war:—

	Total amount.	Highest rate to one officer.	Average.
1 vice-admiral	$50 270 67	.....	.....
5 rear-admirals	179 691 41	91 523 98	35 818 22
19 commodores	177 578 06	40 508 29	9,346 21
19 captains	288,679 99	100,689 69	13 193 61
55 commanders	822,525 89	54 508 71	5,772 12
90 lieutenant-commanders	354 278 16	38 776 24	3,936 42
157 lieutenants	328 466 99	21 017 10	2,060 29
370 masters	573 139 66	21 209 97	1,549 02
474 ensigns	558 678 49	11,454 99	1,178 64
218 surgeons	249 740 03	15,589 43	1,145 59
214 paymasters	287 784 80	16 740 96	1,344 55
152 boatswains	108 764 68	7,583 09	832 77
260 engineers	367,178 24	21,586 79	976 22
454 master's mates	294 852 87	7,722 00	649 45

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

700 CHESNUT STREET

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STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

One door below Seventh street.

One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed.

The most liberal discount allowed. 25

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. O'GDEN.
EDWIN MIDDLETON.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER.
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 130 Acres, in Lockenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town or Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of these mines for several years past, the risk of investment in this developed property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $210 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 402 WALNUT street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 11 9m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Trustee under the will of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No 220 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 16 fmw5t

ESTATE OF ROBERT B. WOODBURN, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.

JOSEPH M. PILE, Administrator,
3 19m6t No. 133 WALNUT Street.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

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TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles at Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Pluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

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MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
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Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases
Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having intrinsically performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, a gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smw3m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5.45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. W. H. McJAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of FRONT and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Tranlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perry, Principe Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Pluting and Gauffering.

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
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Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

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3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases
Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having intrinsically performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, a gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smw3m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5.45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. W. H. McJAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of FRONT and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Tranlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perry, Principe Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Pluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The death-rate of women is greater than that of men in Scotland.

—The Astronomical Society of England has just issued eight views of the planet Mars.

—General Prim is expected in Paris. So there is to be no new revolt in Spain under his leadership.

—At a recent sale in Berlin an autograph letter of Marie Antoinette was sold for the extraordinary sum of £295.

—Mr. William Thomas Brande, chemist of the Royal Mint, died at Tunbridge Wells, England, recently, aged eighty years.

—*Chiravari* has a picture of the cholera, as a horrible spectre, rousing the slumbering International Commission by a fierce attack.

—General Warren is out in a pamphlet justifying his conduct in the Five Forks battle, for which, it will be remembered, he was removed from command by General Sheridan.

—A brigade of juvenile crossing-sweepers has been formed in London, under the presidency of Lord Brougham. At present there are eighteen boys, who wear a green blouse as their uniform. They are not to beg, but to trust to the liberality of the public.

—A triple marriage in one family took place recently at Lyons, France. The three couples, representing three generations, were united by the same priest; and at a ball in the evening, they figured in the same quadrille—father, son, and granddaughter, with their respective spouses.

—Bee-keepers will be glad to learn that M. Duchemin, a French chemist, after two years patient observation, has discovered the source of the parasite which attacks those insects. He has found the parasite on the flowers of the *Helianthus annus* (the sun-flower), and on the bees, and he has proved conclusively that it gets upon the bee from the plant, and not upon the plant from the bee.

—The Protestant cemetery at Florence, Italy, is in danger of destruction by the proposed extension of the city. The present burial ground was not granted originally to the English, but to the Swiss, although it has long been used as a place of interment for Protestants of all countries. When it shall cease to be so used arrangements will have to be made with the municipality for another Protestant cemetery.

—There is in the parish of Helmingham Suffolk, England, an ancient grave-field of human skeletons. The bodies are several hundred in number, lying in a thin layer of flint gravel on the boulder clay of the district, within two feet of the present surface. They are placed very closely side by side upon their backs, with their feet to the east and heads to the west, and in a remarkable state of preservation. They are all supposed to date before the year 300.

—The "Societe des Gens de Lettres" of Paris, recently had a very stormy sitting. After the report on the situation of the society had been read, some of the members found fault with the "Tresor Litteraire," a work edited by the society, on account of the Ultramontane tone of its articles. A member of the committee, M. Michiels, went so far as to say that the committee purposely admitted the articles in question "in order to prepare the country for the return of the elder branch of the Bourbons." This statement produced an indescribable tumult among the members.

—A Frenchman went one day last summer to bathe in one of the floating establishments on the Seine. He deposited his watch and chain and $550, declaring the value, and receiving a ticket in return. The ticket he put in his pocket, and then took his bath; when he came out, however, he found no card. He then applied at the office and found that his ticket had been presented and duly honored. He lost all his property and sued for damages against the proprietor of the bath. The court, however, held that the proprietor was justified in giving up the watch and money to any one who produced the ticket, and therefore found for the defendant.

—James Greenwood, the famous "Casual" of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been engaged to supply a series of descriptive sketches of remarkable scenes, people, and places of the metropolis, from his personal observation and experiences, in the *Evening Star*, and is so advertised extensively on the dead walls of London. His initial article was entitled "A Visit to Tiger Bay," one of the vilest of localities. Indeed, Mr. Greenwood has decidedly succeeded in complying with the requisition of a popular cockney song, which advises you to "wire in and get your name up," and prosperity seems to have descended equally on him and the journal that contained his "Night in a Workhouse."

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 716 BROADWAY, New York,
3 3 1m No 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 5 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE

"Home Life Insurance Company,"

OF

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH.
GENERAL AGENTS,
ESLER & COLTON,
S. W. Corner of Fourth and Library Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

Statement of the condition of the "HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," OF BROOKLYN, New York, on the 31st day of December, 1865, published according to law:—

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$125,000 00
Number of shares of stock subscribed for	1,250 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	125,000 00

SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company	None.
Amount of cash on hand and in National Nassau Bank of Brooklyn	39,990 15
Amount of premiums in hands of agents and in course of transmission	38 568 64
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	54,300 00
Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	Nothing.
Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	Nothing.

Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares and the par and market value of the same:—

	Par val.	Market val.
United States bonds	$272,150 00	$275,829 65
Brooklyn City bonds	20,000 00	20,000 00

Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par val.	Market val.
United States bonds	$500	$500 00
Kings county loan certificate	10,000	9,930 00
Brooklyn city loan certificate	300	300 00
Albany county bond	500	500 00
	$11,300	$11,230 00

Amount of premium notes secured by our policies	496,039 67
Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, accrued but not due	5,592 46
Deferred premium account, being balance quarterly and half yearly premiums for the year	34 480 28
Personal property	3,500 00
Total assets	$880,029 25

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of losses due and unpaid	Nothing.
Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the company	$10,000 00
Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid	62,000 00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled	Nothing.
Amount of losses during the year which are contested	Nothing.
Amount of losses during the year, reported to the company, and not acted upon	Nothing.
Amount of dividends declared	71,869 46
Amount of dividends declared, due and unpaid	Nothing.
Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip), declared and not yet due	46,364 88
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	Nothing.
Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contested or otherwise	Nothing

FOURTH.—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash premiums received	$27,062 7
Amount of premium notes taken by the company	138,762 52
Amount of premiums earned	
Amount of interest money received from the investments of the company	57,194 91
Amount of income of the company from any other sources	Nothing.
	$493,020 14

FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$62,000 00
Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	Nothing.
Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	Nothing.
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	Nothing.
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	Nothing.
Amount of dividends paid during the year	44,846 25
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the company	88,625 01
Amount of taxes paid by the company	2,212 39
Amount of all other expenditures of the company—dividends, surrendered policies, and interest on capital stock	85,024 95
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company	Nothing
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	Nothing.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.
Be it remembered, that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1866 before the subscriber, a commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Walter S. Griffith, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Home Life Insurance Company, upon the first day of January, A. D. 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Home Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets solely invested to the amount of $880,029 25-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1866. CHARLES H. THOMPSON,
3 21 w6m3t Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $300,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 6

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $166,660.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside.
Wm. S. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President
THOM S NEILSON, Secre

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan	'71	$95,000 00
120 000	"	'81	123 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170,700 0
$1,026,850	Par.	Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies. $ 133. Estimated value		2 916 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,959 29	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
			56,635 37
			$1,253 659 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hope,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Josepa H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird & Co., of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 5

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. (7 28)

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.
The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Sub. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.
Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.
Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.
The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.
Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"
W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—
10,000 Brass Rings, 1½ inches.
10,000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ¾ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ¾ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.
ALSO,
40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.
Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.
Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)"
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 23 t4 5

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the ports named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch, Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS.
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES, VETERINARY TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC., AT GIE BORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Gieboro, D. C., under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Medicines, Veterinary Tools, Instruments, etc., consisting in part of—

17 lbs. Gum Myrrh.	3 lbs. Chloroform.
11 lbs. Saleratus.	27 lbs. Acid, Sulphuric.
4 lbs. Veratria Viride.	11 lbs. Acid, Nitric.
36 lbs. Saltpetre.	6 lbs. Acid, Acetic.
8 lbs. Gum Catechu.	2½ lbs. Acid, Muriatic.
44 lbs. Calamine.	20 lbs. Fulv. Cantharides.
16 lbs. Elderberries.	1½ lbs. Croton Oil.
18 lbs. Calamus Root, pulv'd.	2½ lbs. Juniper Oil.
9 lbs. Savin Leaves.	3 lbs. Anise Oil.
15 lbs. Caraway Seed.	5 lbs. Caraway Oil.
4 lbs. Tannin.	27 lbs. Cream Tartar.
15 lbs. Chalk, prepared.	8 oz. Acid, Hydrocyanic
21 lbs. Black Antimony.	4 lbs. Baryta Muriat.
30 lbs. Glauber Salts.	4 lbs. Aqua Ammonia.
60 lbs. Litharge.	4½ lbs. Ferri, Iodide.
25 lbs. Gentian, powd'd.	3½ lbs. Mercury, Beniodide.
22 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.	15 lbs. Red Precipitate.
18 lbs. Ginger, powd'd.	8 lbs. Antimony, Tart'e.
212 No. Chip Boxes.	9 lbs. Zinc, Chloride.
4 galls. Sweet Spts. Nitre	7 lbs. Zinc, Acetas.
6 gals. Molasses.	15 lbs. Zinc, Sulphas.
6 lbs. Corks, assorted.	5 lbs Corrosive Sublim'e
24 lbs Copperas.	9 lbs. Acetate Copper.
10 lbs. Sponge.	5 lbs. Potass. Sulp. pulv.
3 No. Sieves, muslin.	85 BlueStone(Cupri sulp)
40 No. Syringes, ass'ted.	9 lbs. Potass. Chloride.
4 No. Scales (apothecary) and Weights.	4 lbs. Capsicum, pulv.
20 prs. Shears.	3 lbs. Creosote.
40 No. Seton Needles.	8 lbs Ether, Sulph.
2 No. Horse-Fleams.	2 lbs. Coch. Root.
4 No. Bistornes.	4 lbs. Tinct. Guaicum.
5 sets of Veterinary Instruments.	10 lbs. Tinct. opii.
5 No. Ball Forceps.	2 lbs. Cantharides Tinct
6 No. Slabs, Ointment.	16 lbs. Zingiber, Tinct.
5 No. Spatulas.	4 galls. Arnica, Tinct.
5 No. Funnels, assorted.	7 galls. Gentian (Comp). Tinct.
11 No. Mortars & Pestles	5 galls. Capsicum, Tinct
2 No. Counter Scales.	18 galls. Aloes, Tinct.
208 bottles "Dr. Powel's Liniment."	34 galls. Lobelia, Tinct.
6 lbs. Mur. of Ammonia.	20 galls. Alcohol.
10 lbs. Sub. Carb. Soda.	2 galls. Spts. Turpentine
10 lbs. Linseed Meal.	2 lbs. Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.
34 boxes "Scratch Ointment."	32 lbs. Ammonia, Carb.
44 papers "Cattle Powders."	6 lbs. Digitalis, Pulv.
175 lbs. Borax.	32 lbs. Canada Balsam.
20 lbs. Sal. Tartar.	9 lbs. Hellebore, Pulv.
3½ lbs. Benzoax.	34 lbs. Gum Assafœtida.
1 gallon Sweet Oil.	4 lbs. Bore Armenian.
80 lbs. Aloes.	15 lbs. Mercurial Ointm't
1 bbl. Barbadoes Tar.	30 lbs. Mustard, Pulv.
4 bbl. Tar.	10 lbs. Capsicum, Pulv.
60 lbs. Sulphur, pulv.	5 lbs. Balsam Tolu
350 No Jars, Bottles Cans, etc., glass-stoppered.	7 lbs. Gum Euphorbium
30 lbs. Lard.	23 lbs. Arnica Flowers.
6 No. Graduates.	7 lbs. Arsenic.
13½ lbs. Alum.	9 lbs. Manganese.
21 lbs. Sugar of Lead.	1 lb. Wormseed, ground
1½ lbs. Ext. Belladona.	3 lbs. Acacia, Gum.
2½ lbs. Dint. Nitrate Mercury.	5 lbs. Nux Vomica.
2 lbs. Ext. Hellebore, black.	1½ oz Strychnine.
	10 lbs. Pearl Ash.
	10 lbs. Glycerizia.
	9 lbs. Fennel Seed, pulv.
	5 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Most of the above-named articles are in original packages, and are in good order.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. 3 22 6t

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.
Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,
2 first-class Loco motive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

DEATH OF THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—On Saturday last the obsequies were performed which consigned to consecrated ground, not only the oldest inhabitant of our city, but one, in his way, of the most remarkable men of the age—Mr. Owen McCue, of West Philadelphia.

Mr. Owen McCue, whose name is hereafter a part of our local history, was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland—a county celebrated for the longevity and powers of endurance of its inhabitants. At an age when ordinary men have either departed this life, or retire from worldly pursuits, he emigrated from his native soil and landed at the port of Philadelphia. He was then no less than eighty years of age. His occupation in the mother country was that of a grazier and dealer in cattle, just such a character as Sir Walter Scott describes in his novel of "The Two Drovers," in his "Tales of My Landlord," with all the shrewd, "canny," business-like manner of that class of people. His integrity and truthfulness were among his most prominent characteristics, and among the trade he stood the first in intelligence in his peculiar vocation. His word was his bond.

At the time of his arrival in this city the principal cattle market was located in West Philadelphia, on the old "Lancaster pike," and he immediately settled in that section of the city. Pursuing his business as a drover, he travelled as far South as New Orleans, dealing in Georgia and other Southern States, and driving his cattle as far as Philadelphia, and even New York, for a market. Of course, he soon acquired a competency, although he was a man of some capital when he reached our city.

He died on Monday evening of last week, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years, of no illness whatever, but pure physical exhaustion from old age. He had only been complaining of debility for a few days, and the Thursday before his death paid his last visit to the Cattle Market. His last business transaction occurred only thirteen days before, and he was actively engaged up to that time. Within the last three months he walked to the "Blue Bell" at Darby, some seven miles from his place of residence, and back, without experiencing anything like fatigue. He always preferred locomotion. Mr. McCue was five feet five in in height, broad-chested, broad-shouldered, with the physical strength of a giant.

Mr. McCue retained the use of his faculties to the last moment of his existence, only entering his bed to terminate his existence. Half an hour before the event he was sitting up in his chair. He had a slight attack of debility early in the day, enduring for a half an hour, when he laid down. He rallied, however. When dissolution took place, no one was aware of the fact.

MAN AND WIFE ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Mary Anderson has been getting herself into trouble. She was suspected of stealing a lot of female wearing apparel from a hotel in the neighborhood of Broad and Callowhill streets. She also lived at No. 1636 Green street for a time, in the capacity of a domestic, and while there she carried off a lot of clothing belonging to the family. She was held on both charges in the sum of $1600.

Her husband, Joseph Anderson, was arrested as an accomplice in one of these affairs, he being caught wearing a coat which was identified as having been stolen by his wife. He was held in $800.

THE MARYLAND GOLD MINE.—This mine, located fourteen miles west of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, is of recent discovery, and, if we are judge from the ouday of capital and the appearance of the rich ores excavated, something of an El Dorado is within hailing distance. In another column will be found the advertisement of the Company, inviting an examination of the gold-bearing rock from the ledges of their mine. The Company owa no less than one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, on which they have three gold-bearing quartz ledges.

ASSAULTING SOME GERMANS.—William Dougherty and R. S. Kistman were taken into custody yesterday on Landing avenue, near Coates street, for committing an unprovoked assault on some Germans. One of the Germans had an eye nearly knocked out. Alderman Hutchinson held them in $800 bail each.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A man who gave the name of George Hull was caught last evening endeavoring to force open the fire proof in the counting house of Mr. Nagle, in the neighborhood of Twenty-first and Callowhill streets. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast, and held in $500 bail.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.—Seville Madden was arrested in a lager beer saloon, in the neighborhood of Second and Vine streets, charged with robbing a soldier of $90, yesterday. He was held by Alderman Godbou, in the sum of $1500, to answer at court.

STEALING TIME.—A man named Archer Russell was arrested at Fourth and South streets yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a watch and chain from another party. He was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to prison.

ARREST OF DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—Last evening the police of the Sixth Ward made a haul of a batch of eighteen disorderly characters of both sexes and all colors, in the neighborhood of Bay street. They were all held to bail by Alderman Butler.

STOLE A TUB OF BUTTER.—On Saturday afternoon, two small boys were arrested in Spring Garden street, below Franklin, charged with stealing a tub of butter from a market wagon.

ARREST OF CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Second District arrested fifteen boys during yesterday, who were disturbing the peace by corner lounging in different parts of the district.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Peter O'Neill was arrested at Fifteenth and Ellsworth street, yesterday afternoon, for committing and assault and battery on Officer Fleming. Alderman Luzz sent him to prison.

BURNING OF BRUSH.—The alarm of fire on Saturday evening was caused by the burning of some brush on the Hospital farm, situated on the Haverford road.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the rear of No. 1002 N. Tenth street. The roof of a shed was ignited by a defective stove pipe.

CHINESE BARBARITY.—Some of the papers have recently given a most frightful account of tortures inflicted upon criminals in China; and it seems singular that a nation which pretends to so much refinement and cultivation should rival in atrocities anything ever perperated by the North American Indians. But it appears less strange that the Chinese should be so cruel to criminals, when we reflect that they put their own daughters to torture in order to give them unnaturally small feet. In this country elegance and fashion may be combined with the utmost physical comfort, as is experienced by those who get their clothing from

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—

French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2 75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 50 per pair.
Em broidered top and front Corset, at $5 50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.

Mr Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2 75 per pair.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES.—Large, luscious, and inviting. Just received, and for sale by gallon or quart. W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

"NOW IS THE WINTER of our discontent made glorious" by the fall in prices. All in want of good Spring Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, visit the mammoth establishment of

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
VISIT CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
VISIT CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.
UNDER THE "CONTINENTAL."
UNDER THE "CONTINENTAL."

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A young man courting a young woman was interrogated by her father as to his occupation. "I am a paper-hanger upon a large scale," he replied. He married the girl, and turned out to be a bill-sticker. Don't make a mistake when you want a supply of Coal, but visit W. W. Alter's, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. The patrons of this yard invariably have good fires, seasonable meals, and smiling cooks. Alter sells at the lowest rates. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price as* $2 75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.

P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

PHOTOGRAPHS at reduced prices, all styles, accurate, and of superior execution. Go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and obtain pictures of rare excellence. Go early.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

Steck & Co.'s	$625	Pianos for		$325.
" "	575	"	"	475.
Raven & Bacon's,	550	"	"	453.
" "	500	"	"	400.
Haines Brothers',	450	"	"	350.
" "	400	"	"	300.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to their removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BUCK—TRANER—On Thursday evening, March 22, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Suddards, HARTWELL T. BUCK to Miss GERTRUDE W. TRANER, eldest daughter of Samuel D. Traner. No cards.

SEETHORST—GROEBL.—March 22, 1866, by Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, at the residence of the bride's mother, JULIUS SEETHORST, Esq., to Miss FRANCES PAULINA GROEBL, all of this city.

DIED.

BRANDSTETTER.—On the morning of the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, HEDWIG BRANDSTETTER, relict of George J. Brandstetter, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 123 Callowhill street, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to the German Methodist Church, Second, above Poplar street.

COOPER.—On the 25th instant, SAMUEL C. COOPER, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth-day afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, A. H. Cooper, No. 121 N. Sixth street.

McCARTHY.—On the 25th instant, EUGENE McCARTHY, son of Daniel McCarthy, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 703 Swanson street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 25th instant, ELIZABETH A., wife of William H. Miller, and daughter of John W. and Ann B. Rulon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Green street, above Washington lane, Germantown, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Germantown depot upon arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

REESIDE.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. MARTHA REESIDE, widow of the late James Reeside, Jr., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 619 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at Church of St. James the Less.

VEACOCK.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN VEACOCK, widow of the late Captain Samuel S. Veacock, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 287 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church at 4 o'clock precisely. $$$

OBITUARY.

It is seldom that we are called upon, in the case of one so young, to record the death of one causing so much regret as that of ANNA E. KANAGA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kenaga, of the Girard House, which occurred on Sunday last, the 18th inst. Though only ten years and seven months old, she was a girl of remarkable intelligence and engaging manners, as well as of rare personal beauty, and was a universal favorite with all who knew her. The many guests of the Girard House, residing in every part of the country, will experience feelings of profound regret on reading the melancholy record of her death, and will sincerely sympathize with her parents in their great loss. She was a child of remarkably attractive qualities of mind and person; and he writer of this, who knew her well, though not related to her can scarcely repress the tears that rise in regret for her untimely end. Her kind and affectionate nature, her bright smile, and bright intelect, will long be remembered as being entirely too pure for earth, by many not intimately connected with her family. Her death, though grievous, was beautiful, as her life had been innocent and lovely. In full possession of all her rare faculties of mind, to her last earthly moment, she fully realized her condition bade an affectionate farewell to her kindred and friends, and gave directions respecting her interment. She, appropriately, ordered that her coffin should be covered and lined with white; and her directions were implicitly followed. Few of her age have been followed to the grave by so many since remourners; and few of any age, have deserved so well of the surviving. She was one of those pure and brilliant creatures who depart early, seeming to have been sent to remind us of what we would be, and in their early flight to point us to a better world. We would say much more or one so accomplished, though so young, but when the heart is overflowed with grief for so promising an object, our tears urge us to close by saying to the departed. FAREWELL.

STUBS' SAW FILES.—AN INVOICE OF THIS celebrated make of Saw Files just opened. Some mechanics assert that these Files will do three times more sharpening than any others. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE SIFTING FLOUR SCOOP IS CONVENient, because you scoop up the flour with it, and then holding it over your pan by revolving the handle it is sifted into it. For sale, with Sieves and other styles of Sifters, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IF YOU WILL KEEP LATE HOURS, YOU should provide yourself with one of our Folding Pocket Lanterns, which is no larger than a large sized pocket book, and as it carries an extra supply of candles and matches, is always prepared for use. Sold by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 2 5 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR City Property or Merchandise, desirable Dwelling in Centreville, Bucks county, four miles from Doylestown; fourteen rooms, stabling, ten acres of land, &c.; for eighteen years occupied by a physician. Apply to

J. H. CURTIS & SON,
Real Estate Brokers,
3 26 3t* No. 433 WALNUT Street.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's new	
76,650 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1861	
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Market value	$461,051 15
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate	147,390 89
Loans on collateral amply secured	109,483 95
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52,493 16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks	85,824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

$544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

STATEMENT OF THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate		$235,00
Cash on hand		66 123
Bonds and Mortgages		800,633
Bank, and other Stocks		1 227,748
Stocks held as collateral for loans		84 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies		1,037,449
Total assets		$3,551,061
Losses due and unpaid	$2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon	70,500	
		$72,500
Premiums received	1,005 963	
Interest received	178,500	
		$1,184,463
Losses paid	324 028	
Return premiums	75,519	
Expenses of all kinds	131 336	
		$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. it is liberal to policy holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent.

DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.

Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.

PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS.

Sewell Tappan,	James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder,	Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard,	James Burgis,
George H. Folger,	John A. Andrew,
Francis C. Lowell,	Benjamin F. Stevens.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.

The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM GETTY,
13 tuf3w AGEN

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 16 tuths rp

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 16

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,

Bounded as follows:—
No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

THOMAS DALY,
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District.
No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Collector of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 41.) 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISED OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,

Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia.

No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

E. D. ROBERTS,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon Avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 South FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia.

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

And a Duplicate thereof at the office of

CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District,
No. 321 REED Street.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. Northeast by Sixteenth avenue, Northwest by Bernard avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
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SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 ruths3m

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA —

defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile powers of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE. And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of impure *blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance. PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints or remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, she is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that has been made to purge it out none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases or their cure and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S. &c. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, *That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is a specific to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is excessively troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than watery solutions, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the state HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

HOWELL & BOURKE,

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OF

PAPER HANGINGS

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WINDOW SHADES.

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FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.